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IMPORTANT FROM THE MISSISSIPPI

Official Dispatches from Gen. Grant to the 8th inst.

The Siege of Vicksburgh Progressing Favorably.

Joe Johnston Receiving Reinforcements from Bragg's Army.

A Rebel Attack on Milliken's Bend and Young's Point.

The Rebels Decisively Repulsed at Both Places.

NEGRO TROOPS AGAIN IN ACTION

A FIGHT AT SATARIA, ON THE YAZOO.

The Rebels Under Wirt Adams Routed by Gen. Kimball.

Favorable Advices from Port Hudson to the 4th inst.

THE LATEST WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 10.

Two dispatches were received to-night from Maj.-Gen. GRANT, addressed to different gentlemen in high official positions.

The dispatches are dated Monday, 8th instant—a much shorter time in obtaining advices from Vicksburgh than heretofore.

An important fact, and one which will allay much anxiety, is derived from them, namely—that Gen. GRANT was in communication with Gen. BANKS as late as the 4th instant, at which time Port Hudson was closely invested.

Gen. GRANT repeats what is already known or believed, that Gen. JOHNSTON is concentrating troops with which to operate against him, and mentions a report that three divisions are moving from Gen. BRAGG to reinforce JOHNSTON. *Gen. Breckinridge is known to have joined him.*

Vicksburgh is still closely invested. The siege is progressing favorably.

The tone of the dispatches is represented to be such as to show that GRANT fears neither the enemy in his front nor in his rear. He will protect his lines at all hazards.

It is presumed that he did not know at the date of his telegram whether or not he was to be reinforced.

This information inspires increased hope and confidence in the final success of the siege.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 11.

An unofficial telegram from the vicinity of Vicksburgh, received here to-day, states that the rebels in small force attacked Milliken's Bend and Young's Point on the 6th instant, but were decisively repulsed at both points. The colored troops on the former place at first gave way, but upon hearing that those of their number who were captured were killed, they sallied with great fury and routed the enemy.

Advices up to the 4th instant have been received from Port Hudson. *Everything there looks favorable to our final success.*

THE LATEST CHICAGO DISPATCHES.

CHICAGO, Thursday, June 11.

A special dispatch from Memphis dated the 8th inst., says:

The steamer *Luminary*, from Young's Point at 8 P. M., on Friday, the 5th inst., has arrived here with the following interesting intelligence:

Gen. KIMBALL, with a force of 3,000 men, was sent up the Yazoo River to Sataria, 30 miles below Yazoo City, and arrived there on the 4th inst. He learned that a rebel force under Gen. WIRT ADAMS, was not far off, and he immediately marched to meet him.

At 10 A. M., (4th inst.) he came up with the pickets of the enemy, when a brisk fight ensued, lasting thirty minutes. The enemy gave way, and a total route ensued.

Our loss was one killed and seventeen wounded. Their loss in killed and wounded was considerable.

We captured a hundred prisoners.

The rebel forces were 2,000 strong.

There is no perceptible change before the enemy's works at Vicksburgh.

Gen. JOE JOHNSTON is still reported as being on the Big Black River, endeavoring to cross below the bridge, with a force of 20,000 men.

Gen. OSTERHAUS is watching his movements, with a sufficient force to checkmate any demonstration JOHNSTON may attempt to make.

There is a rumor in circulation that Gen. PEMBERTON has requested Gen. GRANT to permit the women and children in Vicksburgh to pass through the Federal lines.

Over 300 head of cattle and mules have been turned loose by the rebels, on account of the scarcity of forage with them.

THE SITUATION AT VICKSBURGH.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, writing on June 2, gives the following view:

"The situation at this point can be easily understood, and may be explained in a few words. Gen. PEMBERTON, with an army variously estimated at from 15,000 to 30,000 men, still holds Vicksburgh. Gen. GRANT has the city thoroughly invested. His lines of circumvallation are complete. There is no possibility for supplies or reinforcements reaching the garrison, and but very little chance for escape to those who are now in the town. Should they attempt to cut their way through our lines, as they did at Donelson, no doubt some of them would get away with their small arms only. This, in my opinion, will yet be done. Convince PEMBERTON that JOE JOHNSTON cannot muster an army sufficient to attack GRANT in the rear and raise the siege, and I have no doubt he will try to cut his way out of his cage by night within 48 hours. As to the amount of supplies which the rebels have on hand at Vicksburgh, no definite or reliable information can be obtained. The last deserters who came within our lines said they could not hold out more than two weeks; a few days before an intelligent contraband said he overheard PEMBERTON remark that there were six months' provisions in the town. The strength of the fortifications in the rear of the city warrants the belief that they have anticipated an investment ever since Gen. GRANT commenced moving his army across the Louisiana peninsula in April last; if so, they have certainly taken the precaution to get in all the supplies obtainable for the siege.

A person of very sanguine temperament might resolve the situation at Vicksburgh into this: In effect the place is ours, but GRANT has to keep his army in the rear of it to guard the captured force. True, this captured force is a little refractory betimes, and is indulged to excess in being permitted to use their rifles, by way of sharpshooting on their captors, but they are prisoners, as far as close confinement within specified limits can make them such.

EFFECTS OF OUR ARTILLERY.

Periodically the artillery of our whole line opens on the rebels, and then there is such low rolling of thunder, such immense volumes of white smoke, such bursting of shells, and such screaming and whizzing of balls in the suburbs of Vicksburgh, as were not heard and seen at Shiloh, Fredericksburgh, or Murfreesboro. All this cannot occur, of course, without inflicting serious injury on the rebels. The men, for the most part, crawl into their holes. They never essay a reply with artillery on such occasions. If they have a gun within range, they remove it for safety. But we have effected something in the way of killing their live stock—the mules and cattle which are corraled near the town. In less than three hours, yesterday, more than twenty dead mules floated down the Mississippi, past Warrenton. Our artillery has destroyed a great many buildings, and occasionally an ignited shell lights in a service magazine, to the detriment of the Confederate Ordnance Department. The gunboats assist in reminding the rebel citizens and soldiers of Vicksburgh that the war is being vigorously prosecuted. The army and navy occasionally combine to make a loud rap at the portals of the virgin city.

OUR LOSSES DURING THE CAMPAIGN.

The public have been misled by the statements of one or two furloughed officers as to the extent of our loss in the campaign in Mississippi thus far. The official figures place our entire loss in killed, wounded and prisoners since crossing the Mississippi, at less than 7,000. Newspapers have placed it at 11,000, on the authority of officers high in position, but Gen. GRANT's Adjutant-General says what I have just written. The rebel loss in killed and wounded exceeded ours at every battle except in the assault on Vicksburgh, where they fought behind breastworks, and only exposed themselves where our men were unable to fire on them."

A dispatch to the Philadelphia *Press*, purporting to give news to June 1 only, says:

"The rebels have not fired a gun in this direction for several days. They have a gun, however, which domineers the river, and is a pestilent bother to us. They call him 'Whistling Dick.' No gunboat has any business where this terrible gun can get a shot at it. It shoots a ball 2½ feet long, steel pointed, weighing 250 pounds—can tear through our best ironclads, and is thought to be the best gun of the war.

Lately we got word that Gen. JOE. JOHNSTON was coming with 30,000 troops to reinforce STEVENSON at Vicksburgh. Gen. GRANT sent Gen. FRANK BLAIR, with seven brigades, to go forth and reconnoitre. We went out between the Yazoo and Big Black to Benton, and before we got to the small town of McCarricksburgh we met the enemy.

Our cavalry made a spirited skirmish, when the artillery and infantry came up. The Eleventh and Thirteenth Iowa were deployed as skirmishers, and dashed into the thick woods. Capt. MCMANUS, Second Missouri battery, pushed to the front and opened his howitzers on them. We had a running fight of three miles, and at last our fleet-footed foe disappeared beyond discovery. We camped for the night, and in the morning started back to Vicksburgh."

DETAILS OF THE SIEGE.

Sameness of Operations—No Reply to our Cannonading—Sketches of Gen. Grant and his Subordinate Generals.

From Our Own Correspondent.

IN REAR OF VICKSBURGH,
Thursday, June 4, 1863.

Letters succeeding each other from this point will, for awhile, be mere repetitions—one day is like that which preceded it, and does not differ from that which will follow it. Our army is engaged in a business which requires time, and a certain kind of action which does not afford much variety. We are endeavoring to starve out the rebels, and to expedite this, our batteries keep up an incessant cannonade, with a view to set fire to their supplies, and tire them out by keeping them constantly on the alert.

Latterly they scarcely if ever reply to us—our most vigorous cannonading excites no reply—all of which reticence on their part is due more to want of ammunition than a desire to respond. Nearly every day thick masses of smoke, or at night livid reflections upon the sky, show that Vicksburgh is slowly being subjected to the purge of fire, and that our constant shelling is not in vain.

Gen. BLAIR has returned from his expedition without having met the enemy in any force. The various crossings of Big Black are now all guarded by our troops in force, so that no fears are entertained of an interruption of the good work by the rebel JOHNSTON.

We have with the army before, or, rather, behind Vicksburgh, a brilliant galaxy of Major and Brigadier-Generals, of whom a short description at this time may not prove uninteresting. Of Major-Generals we have GRANT, SHERMAN, MCCLERNAND, STEELE, MCPHERSON, BLAIR and LOGAN; and of Brigadiers, OSTERHAUS, QUIMBY, CROCKER, DENNY, RANSOM, A. J. SMITH, THAYER, M. L. SMITH, CARR, HONEY, EWING, JOHN A. SMITH, and perhaps one or two others, whose names do not occur to me at the present moment.

First in rank, as well as notoriety, we have Maj.-Gen. U. S. GRANT—indifferently known as GRANT, ULYSSES S. GRANT, United States GRANT, Uncle Sam GRANT, and "Unconditional Surrender" GRANT; the same whose "move on the enemy's works" at Fort Donelson has become national property, and the same man under whose lead our armies have split the Confederacy in two, and wrung from their grasp all or the greater portion of the Mississippi Valley.

Almost at any time one can see a small but compactly-built man of about forty-five years of age, walking through the camps. He moves with his shoulders thrown a little forward of the perpendicular, his left hand in the pocket of his pantaloons, an unlighted cigar in his mouth, his eyes thrown straight forward, which, from the haze of abstraction that veils them, and a countenance drawn into furrows of thought, would seem to indicate that he is intensely preoccupied. The soldiers observe him coming, and, rising to their feet, gather on each side of the way to see him pass—they do not salute him, they only watch him curiously, with a certain sort of familiar reverence. His abstract air is not so great, while he thus moves along, as to prevent his seeing everything without apparently looking at it; you will see this in the fact, that however dense the crowd in which you stand, if you are an acquaintance, his eye will for an instant rest on yours with a glance of recollection, and with it a grave nod of recognition. A plain blue suit, without scarf, sword or trappings of any sort, save the double-starred shoulder-strap—an indifferently good "Kossuth" hat, with the top battered in close to his head; full beard, of a cross between "light" and "sandy;" a square cut face, whose lines and contour indicate extreme endurance and determination, complete the external appearance of this small man, as one sees him passing along, turning and chewing restlessly the end of his unlighted cigar.

His countenance, in rest, has the rigid immobility of cast iron; and, while this indicates the unyielding tenacity of a bulldog, one finds only in his gray eyes the smiles and other evidences of the possession of those softer traits seen upon the lips and over the entire faces of ordinary people. On horseback he loses all the awkwardness which distinguishes him as he moves about on foot. Erect and graceful, he seems a portion of his steed, without which the full effect would be incomplete. He held in early days the reputation of being the best rider in the Academy, and he seems to have lost none of his excellence in this respect.

Along with the body-guard of Gen. GRANT rides his son FRED., a stout lad of some twelve Summers He endures all the marches, follows his father under fire, with all the coolness of an old soldier; and is, in short, a "chip of the old block."

Of Gen. GRANT's ability I need say nothing—he has been so long before the public that all can judge for themselves. The South calls his successes "luck;" we in the West believe that he owes them mostly to the possession of a cautious military judgment, assisted by good advisers, and backed by invincible perseverance, endurance and determination.

Almost the exact opposite in every feature of our taciturn, unsmiling chief, is Maj.-Gen. SHERMAN. Tall, loosely built, narrow chest, sandy hair and beard, light-gray eyes, glancing incessantly in every direction, smiling mouth and rapid utterance, he forms a character as opposite GRANT's, as Zenith is to Nadir. GRANT goes about like a piece of marble endowed with just sufficient vitality for purposes of locomotion, while SHERMAN, whether walking, talking or laughing, walks, talks and laughs "all over;" GRANT's soul is crusted over with rigidity—SHERMAN's bursts out at every pore, every agitation of his inner man produces a corresponding agitation of his physical machine. Soul and body seem attuned in such harmony, that a chord struck upon the former communicates its vibration to one in the latter.

Socially he is a pleasant man, affable to his inferiors and engaging to his equals, with a mood that changes with the rapidity of a barometer in the tropics. With an utterance rapid almost to incoherency, he at one instant is relating some laughable incident, the next unfolding the details of some masterly plan, and the next hurling fierce imprecations upon the head of some offender.

Like GRANT, he has courage and endurance in abundance—like him, he will ride into a storm of bullets, and sit there and watch and order as unconcernedly as if the air were filled with roses instead of hissing messengers of death. Of his ability, there is in the army but one opinion, and that is, that among the ablest men that this war has produced, he is entitled to no second rank. His ability is not confined to any specialty; he is equally at home whether drilling a company or a division, inspecting a Quartermaster's accounts, arranging the details of a battle, making an advance or ordering a retreat; in short, he seems to be, and is, familiar not only with the practical details of war, but with the principles which underlie this most intricate and comprehensive art.

Next to SHERMAN, not in rank, but experience and ability, comes Major-Gen. FRED. STEELE, who, like GRANT and SHERMAN, originated in that much-quarreled about institution, West Point. Were I attempting a philosophical examination of these gentlemen, instead of a superficial portraiture of a few externals, I could get along with Gen. STEELE much more easily. Like a Geneva watch, he presents but little surface—his merit, the fine machinery and exquisite balance, are all within. A small and well knit man of thirty-eight, with a hand delicate and white as a lady's, light complexion, only preserved from effeminacy by a flowing beard, eyes of light blue, and a full, compact forehead, dress rich, elegant, with a touch of velvet about the cuffs and collars, always free from dust and as clean as if just stepping out for a dress parade at his *Alma Mater*, West Point. These are the outward peculiarities of Gen. STEELE. Without ever being over-dressed, he is, I think, the best dressed and best mounted man in the army. His prevailing trait is quietness—a gentlemanly sort of repose—which he carries with him, undisturbed, whether doing the honors of the table to his friends, or directing the movements of a storming party amidst the roar of the fiercest battle. Few soldiers among volunteers love, but all respect him; as a strict, unyielding disciplinarian, he frequently excites their dislike, but his unruffled calmness when surrounded by the surging tides of battle, his preeminent skill in guiding their movements, and the lightning-like rapidity with which he adapts himself to the new combinations created in a contest, compel their admiration, and have won their highest respect.

He chats with you unconcernedly up to the very moment he enters a battle, and the instant it is over, resumes his sociability and discourses upon general subjects, as if the affair through which he had passed were of as little account as washing his hands for dinner.

Were one to pass our Generals in review, and endeavor from their countenances to select the man with the most gunpowder in his disposition, he would undoubtedly choose Gen. LOGAN. He is marked by a square, massive frame of medium height, a countenance swarthy as that of an Indian, jet black hair, and eyes of the most piercing blackness. The general ferocity of his appearance is not detracted from by a heavy black moustache, whose ends drop below his jaw on either side, and this effect is heightened by a broad short neck, like that of a bull or a gladiator. And yet, when the General's countenance is not lighted by the glow of battle, his swart face is sunny with good nature, and his eyes ablaze with fun and good humor. No commander in the army is more popular with his men than he; their love for him as a man is only equaled by their confidence in him as a leader.

In all operations he is omnipresent, encouraging his men with advice, urging them on with some funny joke, ever at their head in battle, only happy when moving, and only completely happy when hurling his invincible brigades against the enemy.

A description of Gen. BLAIR will almost be superfluous, so well known is he from his long appearance before the public as politician and legislator. Tall, well-formed, "sandy" complexioned, light-grey eyes, high forehead, heavy moustache and clean shaven face, make up the "points" that will be noticed in a cursory glance at his person. He is slow and deliberate in speech, like one who has been accustomed to speak to large audiences, and performs everything, from leading an assault to uncorking a bottle of champagne, with calm, dispassionate manner and dignified movement. I do not think he knows what fear is—if he does, he has learned to conceal the fact so completely, that its existence can, on no occasion, be discovered. In conversation he is a good listener, and, when he speaks, an engaging, unassuming talker.

Beneath all his calmness he has a character of tremendous force, and a brain of wondrous power; the momentum with which he threw his brigade against the rebel heights at Chickasaw Bayou, and the revolution which his course has produced in the political character of Missouri, abundantly prove both of these assertions. He too, is popular with his division; he is careful to supply them with everything that will add to their convenience and comfort, and when face to face with the enemy, he asks no man to go where he will not lead.

All of these Generals I have mentioned possess the quality of accessibility, any one, at almost any time, can walk into their presence unobstructed by insolent sentinels, and seat himself for a half hour's chat. It is only among the *new* Colonels that one finds fully developed the sublime dignity of the profession and of shoulder-straps. Humbly, and veiling his eyes from the effulgence before him, he enters their presence, after having communicated his name, occupation, business, &c., to the Cerberus that guards the approaches to the sacred precincts.

There are others whom I would like to allude to, did not space forbid it. MCCLERNAND's fighting qualities are too well known to need description; MCPHERSON, the youngest Major-General in this army, is a quiet gentleman in times of peace, and a lion in a fight; HOVEY is a small, nervous man, with the regularity and power of a steam engine; CROCKER is handsome and brave enough to form the hero of a romance; THAYER, genial, modest in everyday life, is a whirlwind in action; RANSOM, young, boyish-looking but a veteran when his battalions are headed against the enemy; and so of the others—all are marked men in character, and all true as steel in their loyalty and unflinching in their courage.

With such an array of leaders, the Army of Tennessee will continue to be as it always has been—invincible. GALWAY.

BROOKLYN DEMOCRACY ON FREE SPEECH

Mass Meeting at the Academy of Music.

Denunciation of the Emancipation Proclamation, Arbitrary Arrests, and the Suppression of the Press.

The Democracy Pledged to the Union and the Constitution Against All Enemies.

Speeches of Mayor Kalbfleisch, Hon. Amasa J. Parker, Alonzo C. Paige, and Others.

A mass meeting was held at the Academy of Music in Brooklyn, last evening, under the auspices of the Kings County Democratic Club. By the terms of the call, it was to be a meeting of "all conservative citizens in favor of the Union, the Constitution and the laws, and opposed to all usurpations of arbitrary power;" but either on account of the rain, or because the people of Brooklyn are not so fully alive to the dangers which threaten their liberties as the Kings County Democratic Club, there was not so full an attendance as might have reasonably been expected. The house was a little more than two-thirds full. About 8½ o'clock the Mayor, accompanied by Hon. AMASA J. PARKER, made his appearance on the stage, and was received with applause. Capt. RYNDERS entered about the same time, and was greeted by a portion of the audience with much more noisy, if not quite so unanimous demonstrations of welcome. The meeting was immediately thereafter called to order by ANDREW R. CULVER, President of the Kings County Democratic Club, who nominated for Chairman MARTIN KALBFLEISCH, Mayor of the City. The nomination was unanimously indorsed, and Mayor KALBFLEISCH returned the compliment in the following speech:

SPEECH OF MAYOR KALBFLEISCH.

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF BROOKLYN: [Some one here called for three cheers for GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN, which were given.] For the honor you have tendered me allow me to return my sincere thanks. I rejoice to see so large an assemblage of people here to-night. It shows that people have come to know that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." A crisis exists in the affairs of the nation that makes it the duty of all to look into its causes and to freely discuss the acts of our servants who now administer the Government. [Applause.] The right to do so is undeniable, and to be deprived of it would make us worse than slaves. The Democratic party has always been jealous of these rights. It behooves us to guard these privileges, and to protest against arbitrary use of power by the Government. ["Bully for you."] The Constitution makes ample provisions for the trial and punishment of all violators of its laws. The suspension of the *habeas corpus* would imperil the crowned head of any European monarch. [Applause.] We ask of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, [groans for LINCOLN,] elected as Chief Magistrate under the provisions of the Constitution, but not by a majority of the people, not to ignore, but to uphold that Constitution which made him President of the United States. It was under the promise of free speech and a free press that the people placed him there. How well that promise has been kept, let suppressed newspapers, and the hundreds of persons arrested and sent to Fort Lafayette for freedom of speech, answer. [Applause.] The Democratic party has no sympathy with Secessionists [faint applause] nor have they with Abolitionists. [Great applause.] They are in favor of the Union. [A man in the audience here called for three cheers for "*Valligordom*" which most of the audience, including the speaker, mistook for "Niggerdom," which caused considerable disturbance, some cheering, some hissing, and not a few crying "put him out."] The speaker resumed: If the gentleman has anything to say let him say it in a mannerly way. [Applause.] If the gentleman had rather embrace a nigger baby than a white one, let him say so. [Tremendous applause.] (A gentleman on the stage here arose, and suggested to the speaker that the audience had mistaken the man who called for cheers for "*Valligordom*;" that he meant *Vallindingham*, and he proposed that the audience now give their cheers for that individual. The cheers were given, and quiet was again restored.) The Mayor then resumed his remarks, and said that the war in which we were now engaged should be brought to an issue; it should be terminated. If the war was for restoring the Union, the Government would have the support of every Democrat in the country, and he hoped the party now administering the Government would become convinced of the necessity of presenting an unbroken front to the enemy. Let them show to the country that the war was waged to restore the Union, and it would not be long before the Stars and Stripes would again wave over every inch of territory in the country. [Prolonged applause.]

A long list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries of the meeting was then read and indorsed, after which the following series of resolutions was read and adopted:

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, The nation is in peril, as well from the assaults of rebellion as from the failure of professed loyalty to sustain the principles of American liberty; and

Whereas, This peril is imminent, calling for the voice and the arm of every patriot to save, not only the Union and Constitution, but the very principles of freedom on which they were founded; therefore we, the Democracy of Kings County, with our friends and fellow-citizens, do declare:

Resolved, 1. We are for the Union and the Constitution against all enemies. [Applause.]

2. We believe the Union and Constitution to be founded upon and for the defence of the freedom of the person and of the Press, and we pledge ourselves to defend the principles of the liberty of the American citizen, according to the Constitution, against every encroachment and attack.

3. We deny the heresy that the Administration is the Government, holding, on the contrary, that the Government is the will of the people expressed in the Constitution of the United States and of the several States. [Applause.] That all laws, in accordance with that expressed will, command our obedience and respect, but that the order, decree or proclamation of any individual, without authority of that expressed will of the people, is entitled neither to our obedience or respect, because we are a self-governing people, and by permitting such assumption of power we cease to govern ourselves, and become the subjects of a military despotism. [Applause.]

4. That in our opinion the Proclamation of freedom to slaves by the President of the United States, the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, the arbitrary arrest and incarceration of citizens, the suspension of several newspapers and the denial of mail transmission to others, the military arrest, trial by court-martial, and banishment from his State of CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM—[cheers for VALLANDIGHAM]—and all similar acts, are direct violations of the Constitution of the United States, and are without authority or justification, having no validity except such as they derive from the temporary support of military force without law. [Applause.]

Resolved, That the letter of his Excellency, Gov. SEYMOUR, to the Albany meeting, called to assert the right of free speech, free Press, and individual liberty, has our full indorsement; that we recognize in his manly protest against the exercise of usurped and arbitrary power, the spirit of a patriot and statesman. [Tremendous cheers.]

Resolved, That the people have thus far submitted to the illegal acts of the Administration, not because they are ignorant of their rights, nor because they are indifferent to the inestimable blessings of liberty, nor because they are wanting in courage to resist the aggressions of lawless power, but because they have patiently hoped that the President and his advisers would desist from their violations of the Constitution in time to save themselves and the country from the consequences to which such acts inevitably lead. [Cheers.]

Resolved, That the State of New-York will adhere to the Constitution and the Union as the best, it may be the last hope of popular freedom, and for all wrongs which may have been committed or evils which may exist will seek redress, under the Constitution and within the Union, by the peaceful but powerful agency of the suffrage of a free people.

Resolved, That the laws of the State must be maintained and enforced, and that it is the duty of the constituted authorities of the State to see to it that by all constitutional means this indispensable end shall be attained.

Resolved, That we renew our declaration of attachment to the Union, pledging to its friends, wherever found, our unwavering support, and to its enemies, in whatever guise, our undying hostility, and that, God willing, we will stand by the Constitution and laws of our country, and under their sacred shield will maintain and defend our liberty and rights, "peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must." [Great cheering.]

SPEECH OF HON. AMASA J. PARKER.

Hon. AMASA J. PARKER was then introduced, and was received with loud cheers. He commenced by saying that this vast assemblage, worthy in intelligence and numbers of the great question it had come here to consider, attested the dignity of the occasion and the attachment of the people to the principles of free speech and free Press. So vast an assemblage could not have been brought together without an important cause. A blow had recently been struck at the dearest rights of the people, as the freedom of the Press, the liberty of speech and the personal rights of the citizen—a blow which called for the energetic efforts of every lover of his country and of freedom to stay the further exercise of such arbitrary and unconstitutional acts. The feelings of the whole Northern States had been aroused, and they have risen up almost as one man to resist such encroachments upon their rights. The recent arrest of VALLANDIGHAM, [cheers,] under the dictates of a gross military tyrant, [groans for BURNSIDE,] by proceedings unknown to law, and his sentence by an unauthorized Court, have so aroused the feelings of the people that they must find expression. So gross was the outrage, that even leading Republican Presses have been obliged to denounce it, and to admit that the tribunal which professed to try him had no jurisdiction over his case. So strong has the dissent been, that we have reason to suppose that the Administration would have felt obliged to abrogate the unjust sentence and set the persecuted man free. But the President proceeds, of his own arbitrary will, to change the sentence to banishment to the Confederate States, an outrage as great even as that of the officer who arrested him. Where in the Constitution do you find the power to send a man into banishment, and especially when a different judgment has been pronounced by the tribunal before which he was brought? This banishment is an insult to every free man of the North. [Applause.] It was intended as the grossest insult to the victim, but it equally assails the dignity and the right of every citizen. He rejoiced that Mr. VALLANDIGHAM had borne it with such fortitude, and proceeded to read that gentleman's letter from his place of confinement to the Democracy of Ohio, applauding it as worthy of a man suffering on behalf of liberty of speech. He had not come to discuss whether VALLANDIGHAM's peculiar views were right or wrong. Democrats may and do differ among themselves on that question. It is to protest against the outrage to his person, and the assault on his individual rights as a freeman and a citizen. No one had a right to doubt VALLANDIGHAM's patriotism. He had merely been convinced that the rebellion could be ended in a peaceable manner, [applause.] and the Union be still preserved. He was a worthy, law-abiding Union man, and though he might differ as to the mode of subduing rebellion, he agreed with all of us in the necessity for the restoration of the Union, and with all of us in the duty of resisting the encroachments of the Government upon individual rights of opinion and speech. The speaker would not counsel resistance by force, if that could be avoided, but by meeting as they did that night to discuss and protest against the unlawful acts of the Administration. No man could read the record of that Court-martial and find that the accused did anything more than discuss freely, as he had a right to do, the conduct of the Administration. The men at Washington are the servants of the people, and they have a right to call them to account, and when the time comes to turn them out to give place to better men. [Applause.] It is well for the people to gather together by hundreds and thousands to remind the Administration of their mistakes, and to call their attention to that Constitution which they had taken their oaths to support, oaths which every one of them had violated. He had yet to learn that the purpose to see that the Constitution and the laws are respected was treason. VALLANDIGHAM was a worthy and good man who had no other wish. [A man in the audience here expressed dissent from this opinion, and there was loud uproar for several minutes, and cries of "Put him out" prevented the speaker's being heard. Order being restored Mr. PARKER continued.] A State Convention met that day in Ohio for the purpose of nominating a Governor. He had received a letter requesting him to be present, or, if not able, to write a letter. He received the letter in time only to telegraph to Mr. COX [cheers] that he hoped they would vindicate the Constitution by making Mr. VALLANDIGHAM Governor of Ohio. [Loud and continued applause.] He was that moment informed that the bulletin announced that he was nominated. [Cheers for VALLANDIGHAM.] He hoped it was true, and should think Ohio unworthy of the Government given us by our fathers, if she does not elect him. He hoped the people of that State would go up to the ballot-box, forgetting all differences of opinion with Mr. VALLANDIGHAM—all else except the personal liberty in him endangered, and cast their votes for him. He proceeded to cite from English history examples where assaults upon the personal rights of individuals had led to the public advancement of those thus wronged, they being held as the representatives of human rights. VALANDIGHAM's case was but one of a thousand which had occurred during the last two years. Our forts erected for defence against foreign aggression, had been desecrated and turned into bastiles. He here enumerated the cases of individuals who had been summarily arrested and imprisoned in Forts Lafayette and Warren, and said that things so continued until the Convention which nominated Gov. SEYMOUR assembled, and denounced these arrests as a crime against personal freedom, and the question, then freely discussed before the people for the first time, was settled by their voice. Such was the voice of the people of New-York and the people of New-Jersey. (Cheers for Jersey.) Gov. SEYMOUR is bound to carry out that sentiment so expressed, and to exert the whole power of the State in its defence. He wished to be understood as standing there as the representative of the Constitution, to condemn the infractions of the Administration upon it, but not as recommending forcible resistance, but that most effective of all means, the ballot-box. [The ringing of the fire bells here drew off a considerable number of of the audience, and the speaker was interrupted for a few minutes.] If it is true, as it doubtless is, that the South are engaged in an unjust rebellion against the Constitution, it is also true that the men in power are equally rebelling against that Constitution, and we stand to defend that instrument, and to respectfully and forcibly protest against their violation of it. When the French Bastile had been destroyed by the oppressed people, LAFAYETTE had secured the key to that prison, and had sent it to WASHINGTON, to be kept as a memorial of the fall of a European despotism. What would LAFAYETTE have thought, had he known that, in after years, a fort bearing his own name, was to become an American Bastile? He proceeded to say that these arbitrary arrests had been made in States where the people were loyal; States removed from the scene of strife, and unanimous in opposition to the rebellion. He meant to stand by the Administration in all constitutional acts, but to oppose them in all that infringed upon the Constitution, and to ask them to repeal such acts and return to a policy that promised to bring the war to an end, a policy just to the South as to the North, a policy to recall to the head of the army that gallant man MCCLELLAN. [Cheers.] He respected a soldier who respected the Constitution, and none other. He wanted a general who thus respected the Constitution at the head of the army. He continued at some length to demonstrate his proposition that a worse than Asiatic despotism had been established on this continent, citing certain acts of Congress and of the President in proof, and concluded by urging that every officer of the Government, civil and military, should be held to strict obedience to the Constitution.

SPEECH ON HON. ALONZO C. PAIGE.

Hon. ALONZO C. PAIGE was next introduced, and proceeded to read a long manuscript speech, devoted to the discussion of the legality of VALLANDIGHAM's arrest, conviction, sentence and subsequent banishment, and the general subject of the power of courts-martial and the occasions which justified them. He contended that English and American precedent allowed the establishment of martial law only in districts actually in rebellion, and there only when absolutely essential to to the safety of the country, and that Congress alone had the power to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, a power which it could not delegate to the President. He denied the necessity for the declaration of martial law in Ohio, and its legality, and held that the choicest rights of the people had been placed in jeopardy, and that there was a loud call upon the people of the North to withstand such aggressions upon their freedom. The arrest of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM was a high offence, which demands reparation. If any are treasonable at the North, it is those who have set aside the Constitution, who have made the war policy not the policy of the Constitution but the subversion of it and the policy of abolition. The Democratic Conservatives of the North hold in their hands the Constitution, and it is theirs to protect and sustain it against encroachments.

In response to loud calls for RICHARD O'GORMAN and others, it was stated that they had been unable to attend, but that letters had been received from them which would be published. Long before the close of Judge PAIGE's speech, the house had nearly emptied, but Mr. B. SLOSSON spoke for a few moments to the retiring audience, and the meeting broke up at a late hour.

MEETING OUTSIDE.

A stand had been erected for speakers outside the Academy of Music, in Montague-street, but owing to the rain the attendance was small—most of the audience preferring the inside, where fortunately there was no difficulty in finding a seat. An organization was, however, effected at the outside stand, by the appointment of CORNELIUS J. SPRAGUE as President, who briefly acknowledged the compliment, and was followed by EDWARD DRIGGS, DAVID A. SUTTON, EDWIN O. PERRIN and E. T. WOOD. The resolutions (same as inside) were read by Mr. NEWMAN, and received the hearty approval of the audience.

The Nova Scotian at Father Point.

FATHER POINT, Thursday, June 11.

The steamship *Nova Scotian*, from Liverpool on the 28th, *via* Londonderry on the 29th of May, arrived here this afternoon. News anticipated.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Opposing Forces Still Occupying the Same Relative Positions.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 11.

Affairs along the front of the Army of the Potomac remain as at the last advices, the enemy, as well as our own troops, maintaining their original lines of battle below the town. Occasionally a gun is heard, and some scattering shots from the skirmishers.

Intelligence from Caroline County, Va., shows that the enemy have no strong forces there. There are several picket guards at the fords and landings, and one at Bowling Green, the county seat, and one at the railroad. These comprise their entire strength.

Ten days ago, $26,000 in Confederate and Virginia State Bonds were seized near Bowling Green, in transit for the North.

The neck this side of the Rappahannock is quiet. None of the enemy's forces are known to be there. The health of our army is represented as excellent.

REBEL CAVALRY ACROSS THE POTOMAC.

Attack upon a Company of the Sixth Michigan Cavalry at Seneca.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 11.

The following official telegram was received this afternoon:

POOLESVILLE, June 11, 1863.

The rebel cavalry came across the river this morning at daybreak, about two hundred and fifty strong, They dashed rapidly up the tow-path, driving in our patrols, and attacked Company I, of the Sixth Michigan cavalry, who were on picket duty at Seneca. Our forces gradually fell back, pursued by the enemy, to within three miles of Poolesville. The enemy then retreated to Seneca, burned the camp of the Michigan company, returned down the tow-path and recrossed the river. We lost four men killed and one badly wounded. The enemy left on the field one Lieutenant and one man killed.

THE THREATENED INVASION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURGH, Thursday, June 11.

Maj.-Gen. COUCH arrived this afternoon, to consult with Gov. CURTIN on the best means of defending our border from anticipated invasion. They will be joined to-night by Maj.-Gens. SCHENCK and BROOKS. The most energetic means are being devised, and will be carried into effect at once. It is thought the Governor will issue a proclamation to-morrow, calling for the organization of minute men.

IMPORTANT FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

A REBELLION AGAINST THE REBELLION.

North Carolinians in Arms Resisisting the Authority of the Rebel Government.

NEWBERN, N. C., Tuesday, June 9.

The United States transport steamer *Albany* leaves here this morning at 6 A. M. for New-York.

The concurrent testimony of deserters leaves no doubt that the long smouldering fires of revolution are breaking out in the interior of North Carolina, and that the disaffection has reached a point far beyond even the significant intimations of the journals of the State. Several thousand armed refugees from the conscription have been for weeks intrenched in the mountains with artillery, successfully defying the Confederate authorities.

The Raleigh *Standard* bitterly complains that while the rebel conscription act has not been enforced in Georgia and Mississippi, North Carolina "has been raked as with a fine-tooth comb." It appears that in the battle of Chancellorsville twenty-nine North Carolina regiments were placed in the front to resist HOOKER's advance, sustaining an immense slaughter, while the South Carolina and Virginia troops were held in reserve. This massacre of North Carolinians is boldly and freely denounced, and the Confederacy is charged with gross injustice and bad faith. The numerous and studied indignities put upon this State and her people are keenly resented.

In order to secure concert of action, and to avoid all future conflicts of authority necessarily produced by the appointment of a civilian, it is proposed to make Gen. WILD, of the African brigade, Military Governor of North Carolina. He possesses executive abilities of a high order, and, as Gen. FOSTER remarks, is a gallant and accomplished soldier and gentleman. He has already won great popularity in this Department, and his appointment will be universally acceptable.

ANOTHER PIRATE AFLOAT.

Capture and Destruction of the Bark Whistling Wind by the Coquette, formerly the Brig Clarence.

Capt. BUTLER, of bark *Whistling Wind*, makes the following statement:

"Left Philadelphia for New-Orleans with a cargo of 450 tons of coal, on Government account. On the 6th inst., lat 33° 38, long. 71° 29', was boarded by the Confederate privateer *Coquette*, which, after ordering us on board the *Coquette*, set fire to and destroyed my vessel. The next day we were put on board the Bremen brig *Argus*, from Havana bound to Antwerp, and subsequently transferred from her to the bark *Almena*, from Shanghai for New-York, and brought to this City.

The *Whistling Wind* was a good vessel, of 350 tons burden, and valued at $14,500, and was owned by Messrs. H. E. BROWNE & Co., of this City.

The privateer *Coquette* is a hermaphrodite brig, of about 300 tons burden, and was formerly the brig *Clarence*, of Baltimore, but was captured on a voyage from Rio Janeiro to the United States. She acts as a tender to the privateer *Florida*, by whom she was captured."

Marine Losses.

From the Boston Transcript, June 11.

The annexed list of losses of Boston offices, caused by the depredations of the Anglo-Rebel pirates Alabama and Florida, shows that the risks of capture have not been underrated. The Navy Department were long since notified of the apprehended trouble on the line, and what seven United States vessels of war found to do in St. Thomas about the time of these captures and at latest dates, May 4, is more than we can imagine. It has been said by some ill-disposed persons that our national vessels were more willing to encounter the perils of a stay in port than the chances of a desperate fight with the rogues. We hope they are mistaken. Probably, on the receipt of the next news, the risk will be considered so great, as to materially advance the war premiums, or cause a cessation of war writing altogether.

RECAPITULATION.

New England	$75,500	National	$12,000
Manufacturers'	31,000	Neptune	8,000
China	18,000	Merchants'	6,000
Boylston	13,500	Shoe & Leather	5,300
Boston	10,000	Merchants' Marine	8,500
Equitable	37,500	Alliance	15,000
Franklin	750		
		Total	$262,350

EXPERIENCES AT THE SOUTH.

Narrative of a Lady Recently from Texas—State of Public Sentiment about the War.

While at Alexandria I met a correspondent of your paper, who, upon hearing an account of my experiences in Texas, desired me to state them in the columns of the Times, believing they would be of interest to some few of its many readers. Arriving in Texas before the inception of this war—indeed, before our last Presidential election—I had an opportunity of watching the rise and progress, but unfortunately, not the fall, of the secession sentiment in the State; and I shall endeavor to give succinctly, after stating the particulars of my trip to New-Orleans, what I believe to be the condition of the country and people.

After an avowal of my intense interest in the integrity of my country, and consequent success of the Union cause, the feeling became extremely bitter against me. I was arrested because I would not listen to a senseless harangue from the pulpit, where every opprobrious epithet the Southern vocabulary could furnish was applied to us—liars, thieves and villains. But owing to the influence of a very faithful friend. I was kept from prison, but only by my friend's menacing the Provost-Marshal with immediate expulsion from office if he persisted in detaining me as prisoner. Still my stay was little else than incarceration. I had no sympathy, no society—mothers, daughters, even clergymen, avoided me as contaminating. If I entered a room, chairs would become immediately vacated, and their chief wish was, by this volley of neglect and insult, to either apostatize me, or drive me from their midst. I accepted the latter alternative, and made every effort to extricate myself; but for a year all proved abortive. Every avenue to escape was hermetically closed, until last Fall I learned that possibly I might get through by Nashville. I secured the aid of a friend, and we determined to go by private conveyance. The season was too far advanced to promise success, and I abandoned the plan, but only to redouble my efforts to go by a more practicable route. After the arrival of Gen. Magruder in Houston, and the recapture of Galveston, much of the vigor in their military regulations ceased. Before this all communication between Galveston and Houston had been interdicted by Colonel De Bray. I applied at once to General Magruder to pass me under flag of truce to our fleet, which he expressed great willingness to do; but when my preparations for departure were made, he had left for Brownsville, and appointed General Senney to the command of Houston and Galveston. He refused to ratify the agreement of Magruder, urging apologetically, that they were apprehending an attack upon the city, and peremptory orders had arrived that no intercourse should be held with the fleet outside. After seeing my determination which nothing short of impossibilities could cool, he suggested the route to Port Hudson, *via* Shreveport and Alexandria. At Port Hudson he believed there would be no difficulty in my getting to New Orleans under flag of truce. I left Houston the following morning, April 13, for Shreveport, a distance of about 300 miles, which was accomplished by riding five days and nights, uninterruptedly in a stage coach. Although strong, I was not proof against jolting and physical suffering, caused from an entire want of sleep. I would here remark that I secured the company of a gentleman returning to the army in Virginia, an expatriated Northerner. He had been a resident of the South but a very few years, yet affected a complete alienation from the North; I found him much more rancorous in his denunciations of the "Yankees" than many Southerners by birth. The country through which we passed was wondrously beautiful. I have never seen a country possessing more natural beauty, and if that, produced by art were commensurate, no State could transcend it in attraction. The low, flat, illimitable prairies of the southern part of the State give way to the most charming undulations, covered with a velvety turf literally studded with wild flowers. The civilization of the people is what we conceive that of the Esquimaux to be; they know just as little of the advantages and refinements of civilized life.

Immediately upon our arrival in Shreveport, we learned, for the first time, the defeat of the rebel army on the Teche, and the blockade of the river by Admiral Farragut. The former created no excitement or feeling of insecurity among the Secessionists. The affair was discussed, as are those subjects usually among these overweening parvenus, eulogizing the almost superhuman prowess of the Southern soldier and pusillanimity of our own. The victory was to be ascribed solely to our overwhelming force. There was no apprehension of an advance of our army. In a word, the defeat was not supposed prolific of other injury than a momentary check. Shreveport is almost entirely peopled by refugees from the cities in our possession. They were all pining for their homes, anathematizing the "Yankees" for driving them from them. No business was doing, and nothing to remind one of the amenities of peace but the steamboats constantly plying between Shreveport and Alexandria. There were two iron rams building here at the expense of the ladies, but I did not learn they were near completion. They were pronounced very formidable, and fully capable of destroying the bulk of our river fleet. After stopping three days at a miserably-kept hotel, we took the steamboat *Indian* for Alexandria. The sinuosity and narrowness of the Red River, between Alexandria and Shreveport, would prevent a large-sized steamboat from going up. I heard a great anxiety expressed to see our gunboats there, the people believing they would fall an easy prey to their own little fleet. We landed in Alexandria on Friday, 24th April, just as it was evacuating. We had met the *Gen. Quitman* about half way, the Captain telling us, with the most laughable consternation depicted on his face, that they were terribly beaten, and that the people were leaving in crowds. On our landing, we found his words but too painfully verified. Never have I seen such an excitement—such a panic. Rumors reached us before we were a moment on shore, all to the effect that the rebels had met their match, been whipped, and that the people were fleeing, in expectation of our forces arriving the subsequent night. Gen. Kirby Smith and Staff left very precipitately, after giving contradictory orders to his subordinates, which afterwards greatly involved them in difficulty. Gov. Moore also left, but I was informed, called his negroes about him and gave them their choice between a home in Texas, where he would remove them, or the plantation. They expressed great fidelity, but preferred the latter. Government stores which they were unable to remove were destroyed. Sugar, cotton and corn were thrown in the river. Of the latter the poor, who could not leave, stood in great need, and doubtless suffered greatly from its destruction. After a day of inconceivable perturbation a comparatively tranquil night succeeded. Yet it slipped away without Gen. Banks, or any authentic intelligence of him; but the following morning a courier arrived, telling us he was retreating to Opelousas, where he was to fortify and strengthen his position, before the arrival of Gen. Magruder with 10,000 Texans, who were reported advancing by forced marches. All apprehension of an immediate occupation of the City subsided. Boats commenced running again between Alexandria and Shreveport. Conscripts came slowly in to reinforce the greatly disorganized army of Gen. Taylor, which was encamped about four miles from Alexandria, His assiduity in disciplining them had measurably rehabilitated him in the confidence of the people. I was informed that he appeared greatly disheartened, and made the following remark: "The character of my troops does not justify the hope of holding my State." I rode out daily to see the army, and conversed with many of the privates and officers. The former struck me as being poorly prepared for the shortest conflict. None of that confidence the rebel papers impute to their soldiers appeared on their faces; on the contrary they looked dejected and indifferent. One poor soldier cried like a child when speaking of his obligation to aid a cause of which his heart did not approve. The latter, as well as civil functionaries of the place, appeared confident of the ultimate success of their cause, yet their conversation was less tinctured with rodomontade and egotism than formerly. As an evidence of this, I will relate the remark of quite a high naval officer. The relative valor of the Northern and Southern soldier was under discussion, and he said: "When this war first broke out, I had a great deal of patriotism, but I confess it is now on the wane. At first, fighting with one to their ten, was insignificant, a mere trifle. After a time we deemed it enough to have one to their five, then one to three, but we now see we have all we can do to sustain ourselves with even numbers." I believe this is a fair exponent of the opinion of the Southern people. They profess to have enough men back to contend with whatever new armies we may bring in the field, but one has only to live South a few months to see the fallacy of this assertion. Their available, effective force, is in the field. It is true, they *have* more back, but not of that character to promise a stubborn resistance, and I think they know it, notwithstanding their assumed confidence. The latter part of the week the rebel gunboats *Grand Duke* and *Mary T.* came down from Shreveport to repair the fortifications and recover the guns at Fort de Russy, which in the panic of the week before, had been destroyed. They met at the fort our gunboat *Albatross* and three others, and after a short naval engagement, pregnant with results in nowise unimportant to the State, returned to Alexandria to be repaired. Our fleet had evidently come up to reconnoitre and finding no longer any obstructions to impede the navigation of the Red River, it was scarcely possible Alexandria should longer remain in the hands of the rebels. A courier arrived about midnight of May 5, informing us that Gen. Banks was advancing by land and Com. Porter simultaneously by water. Night, though it was, all was bustle and confusion,—the scene of the week before was reenacted. All of the steamboats lying at the wharf started for Shreveport with families hurriedly sent on board. At eight o'clock the boats were expected, but owing to a very formidable raft extended across the river they did not appear before five in the evening. The *Arizona*, unaccompanied by any of the remaining boats, came up and demanded the surrender of the town. I had testified my delight at seeing my countrymen by waving my pocket-handkerchief, but so indignant did it make the rebels, and so inflamed were they at seeing our old flag wave over their town, that they sent information of it to a body of cavalrymen stationed a few miles out of town. Some were sent in to burn the house in which I was staying, but we were warned in time, and procured a guard of fifty men from the boat. The rebels have no idea of any overtures being made to us. The following morning Commodore Porter, the flagship *Benton* and six other gunboats arrived. The most oppressive quietude succeeded the intense agitation. People went to their homes feeling much more reconciled to the occupation of their town, since the occupants had shown themselves something else than fiends and robbers. Gen. Banks and Staff and a portion of the infantry arrived at night, Many came in to testify their allegiance, not to secure their property, but because they felt a sincere love for us. But the mass evinced no pleasure at the reëstablishment of our authority, and I do not believe they would scruple to use any means to rid themselves of our presence. Two of our soldiers died the morning I left Alexandria from arsenic which had been mixed with the quinine purchased at the drug-store.

One can have no idea of the effect the war is having upon the rebels socially. It has proved a perfect leveler. Persons who in ordinary times would never have clasped hands over the immense social barrier which divided them, now meet most fraternally.

A great number of refugees fled to Texas when this war was in embryo, consequently the Unionism, which was imparted to them, and which, I believe, did originally exist, has been apparently submerged in this imported secession element. Austin is the only place where the people have pertinaciously adhered to their early devotion to the Union. No amount of persecution—no indignity—no neglect, can crush it. Last Fall there was quite an ebullition of it, when it was supposed the expedition of Gen. Banks was destined for Texas, but after we learned the debarkation of his force in New-Orleans, the people sank back again into their original state of passive endurance. The Secessionists were extremely jubilant. Wagons and mules which had been made ready for an instantaneous removal to the upper country, were put to their accustomed use. This feeling of relief was enhanced greatly by the occupation of Galveston and the birth of a dozen putative heroes, who had been the "first to board the *Harriet Lane*." The expedition had been successfully concealed. It came upon us entirely unexpected and created material for conversation for months after. It even hushed up the calumny Gen. Magruder's imprudences and amours were creating. The dissoluteness of his life, the separation of families he had caused, were regarded as but peccadilloes of the most venal kind. From a moral pigmy, he grew suddenly to be a giant. The retaking of the place, although it did them no good, threw a peculiar prestige over the Texan soldier. They are regarded as invincible, and it is not at all uncommon to hear them spoken of as capable of defeating the Northern army, and actually invading the North. Texas has contributed largely toward the support of the rebellion, both in men and supplies. They claim still enough back to defend their State in case of an invasion; but as far as my own observation extended, they could not hold the coast country. When Gen. Magruder commenced fortifying Galveston, he made a demand for a large number of negroes; but left it entirely to the generosity and patriotism of the planter as to the number each was to furnish. It caused great bickerings, and came near frustrating the plan. They are only united in their wish to humiliate us and whip us out; in minor things they are greatly divided. They have disregarded the call of Davis to plant corn instead of cotton. They have greatly augmented the former, but not to the exclusion of the latter. The immense facilities the contiguity of Mexico affords for transportation—the fabulous fortunes which have been amassed by the cotton trade, prevent an entire renunciation of their idolized "King."

Prices throughout the State are enormously high; flour, $60 per hundred; shoes, from $20 to $30 per pair, and at Corpus Christi corn has been selling at $25, and at one time $50 per bushel. No one has any confidence in their money.

It is painful to see the little public spirit which characterizes the people. With the diversity of surface and climate, the fecundity of soil, this State, with a different people, might be the most flourishing in our Republic. Now a supineness seems to pervade the whole population. There are no roads, no bridges. Of the latter I can safely say there is not one over which a person can ride in safety. There are few schools, and few printing presses. The most astonishing immorality characterizes the men. They are literally a race of inebriates. Crime is committed with perfect impunity. I have known the most deliberate murders committed, and the perpetrators, young men of wealth, not suffer even expulsion from society, but after paying a sufficient sum, they would take their former eminent social position. Every unguarded word, every fancied insult, may be punished instantly by powder and ball. I believe we are destined to revolutionize these people. Such a state of society cannot exist.

The Southern people, take them as a whole, are very confident in their ability to finally repulse us. They are boastful and supercilious, and unless they are humbled we can never live by their side, even as a separate nation. They are fighting ostensibly for the establishment of their Confederacy. They profess no desire for new territory, but we must not be deceived. By acknowledging them, which Heaven forbid! we do not close this war, but we tacitly acknowledge them the ruling power on this Continent, and subject ourselves to their encroachments on our contiguous territory, and a renewal of this war at any imagined insult they may receive—electing, perhaps, another President, whose policy, as before, they will not wait to see, but fly to arms to repel an aggression which is not offered. Knowing the ignominy that will ever be attached to our name if we do give up this contest without the establishment of our country's integrity, I am surprised and pained to see even one who is for an abandonment of this war, to see one who is indifferent or lukewarm. If some great blow, if the fall of our Capital even, be necessary to incite our people to action, let it fall. Anything to arouse them to the necessity of filling up our ranks. If national disgrace, or the prosecution of the war to a successful issue, is to be accepted, does any one hesitate which to choose? F. M. F.

THE CONSCRIPTION.

Important Orders from the War Department.

Washington, Wednesday, June 10.

The following official orders have been promulgated:

War Department, Office of the Provost-Marshal-General, June 9, 1863.

The following opinion of Hon. Wm. Whiting, Solicitor of the War Department, has been ordered to be published by the Secretary of War:

The National forces, liable to perform military duty, include all able-bodied male citizens of the United States and persons of foreign birth who have declared their intention to become citizens according to law, being between 20 and 45 years of age. Certain persons are excepted, divided into eight classes. No persons but such as are therein excepted shall be exempt. (Section 2.)

It is declared the duty of the enrolling officers to enroll all persons subject to military duty. (Section 9.) All persons thus enrolled shall be subject for two years after July 1 succeeding the enrollment to be called into the military service. (Section 11.) The National forces (not now in the military service) enrolled under the act shall be divided into classes, &c. (Section 3.)

Those of the second class shall not be called out until those of the first class shall have been exhausted.

Thus it seems, by the true construction of this act, while all persons coming within its provisions are to be enrolled in the National forces, nevertheless, under the first enrollment, those who were in the military service at the time the act went into effect are not to be included in that class which is subject to the first draft.

Several provisions of this statute are inconsistent to the idea that persons, when in the service were to be treated as liable to draft from the first class. Thus it is provided in the 7th section that regulars, volunteers, militiamen, or persons called into the service under this or any other act of Congress, were to be arrested as deserters, wherever they might be found by the Provost-Marshal, and to be sent to the nearest military post, thus admitting a plain distinction between these different classes of persons, viz.: those who were then in the service, and those who were to be drafted in.

The same distinction between those who were in the service and those who were to be drafted in is recognized in section 18, which provides bounties to those who being then in the service should volunteer to reënlist.

The statute providing for the classification of troops from which drafts are to be made, enacts as follows: (Sec. 3.) "That the National forces of the United States *not now in the military service*, enrolled under this act, shall be divided into two classes. Thus those who are 'now' (that is to say, on the 3d of March, 1863) in the military service, are not to be included in either of these classes. And as those *then* (March 3) in the service were not included in either of these two classes, they may be said to constitute a class of persons to be enrolled under the provisions of this act."

As between the first and second classes the law (sec. 3) requires that the second class shall not in any district be called into the service of the United States until those of the first class shall have been thus called in.

Volunteers or regulars who had been in the service, and who had been discharged therefrom, or had resigned prior to the third day of March, 1863, are liable to be drafted in the same manner as if they had never been in the service. No regard is to be paid to their former period of service, or to the length or brevity of the period between the date of their discharge and that of the draft.

Volunteers who were in the service of the United States on the 3d of March, 1863, and have since that time been discharged, are not therefore included in the first class from which the first draft is intended to be made; and are, therefore, not now liable to be called on by a draft which is be made from that class of the forces of the United States under the provisions of this act.

WILLIAM WHITING,
Solicitor of the War Department.
JAMES B. FRY, Provost-Marshal-General.

War Department, Provost-Marshal-General's Office, Washington, D. C., June 6, 1863.

The following opinion of Hon. William Whiting, Solicitor of the War Department, has been ordered to be published by the Secretary of War:

OPINION.

It is made the duty of Provost-Marshals "to obey all lawful orders and regulations of the Provost-Marshal-General, and such as shall be prescribed by law, concerning the enrollment and calling into service of the National forces." (Act March 3, 1863; section 7.)

The 25th section of the same act provides that, "If any person shall resist any draft of men enrolled under the act into the service of the United States, or shall counsel or aid any person to resist any such draft, or shall assault or obstruct any officer in making such draft, or in the performance of any service in relation thereto, or shall counsel any person to assault or obstruct any such officer, or shall counsel any drafted man not to appear at the place of rendezvous, or wilfully persuade them from the performance of military duty as required by law, such person shall be subject to summary arrest by the Provost-Marshal, and shall be forthwith delivered to the civil authorities, and upon conviction thereof be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or by both of said punishments."

To do any act which will prevent or impede the enrollment of the National forces, (which enrollment is preliminary and essential to the draft,) is to prevent or impede the draft itself.

The enrollment is a service to be performed by the Provost-Marshal in relation to the draft. It is not the act of drawing ballots out of a ballot-box itself, but it is "in relation to it," and is the first step that must by law be taken preparatory to the draft. It is, therefore, clearly within the duty of the Provost-Marshal to subject all persons who obstruct the enrollment, the meeting of the Board, or any other proceeding which is preliminary and essential to the draft, to summary arrest, according to the provisions of section 25.

There are many ways of obstructing officers in the performance of their "services or duties in making, or in relation to, the draft," without employing physical force. The neglect or refusal to do an act required by law to be done may itself be such an obstruction as to subject the offender to arrest. Suppose a person to be found standing in a passage through which the drafting officers are required to enter into a place designated by law as the place for the draft; and suppose that his standing in that place would prevent access by these officers to the place of draft. If they request him to move away, and he neglects or refuses to do so for the purpose of preventing the draft, the non-performance of the act of removal would be of itself an "obstruction of the draft, or of an officer in the performance of his duty in relation to it."

Standing mute in civil courts is, under certain circumstances, a punishable offence, and so if a person, with intent to prevent the draft, refuses to give his true name when lawfully requested so to do by an officer whose legal duty it is to ascertain and enroll it, it is an obstruction of that officer in the performance of one of his duties in relation to the draft. So also is the giving of false names with the same illegal intent, and the offender will in either case, be subject to summary arrest by the Provost-Marshal.

(Signed,) WILLIAM WHITING,
Solicitor of the War Department.
(Signed,) JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General,

Obituary.

— Mr. W. T. Nye, son of Capt. Ezra Nye, was one of the victims of the explosion of the steamer *Senator*, at San Pedro, Cal., on April 27. The Newark *Advertiser* says of him:

"Mr. Nye had entered upon the profession of the law, having just completed his studies at the Harvard Law School, at the time of the first excitement about California, and left for that State with friends from this city. He afterward engaged in mercantile pursuits at Valparaiso, and a few years since returned to California, residing there up to the time of his death. During this period he visited his home several times, the last having been made four or five years since. The sad intelligence was communicated by a friend. Mr. Toler Booraem, who states that his body was recovered and now lies interred in the Government grounds at San Pedro."

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

A Good Race and a Pleasant Time—The Minnie, Fanny and White Wing the Victors.

Water is a desirable element for yacht racing, as well as for canals, aqueducts and navigation generally. It is not, however, so essential over, as it is under the yachts. Therefore, as far as the rain of yesterday concerned the yacht race, it may be considered out of place. But, after all, it was "only a shower," and brought its compensation in a fair breeze that filled the sails of the white winged coursers in the lower bay until their speed vied with the steam tugs, so that upon the whole the yachtsmen have no complaints to make of Jupiter Pluvius. The day was fair enough for the veriest landlubber to keep his sea legs, and still the breeze was one which the Club would be glad to insure for the next year. To be sure, only fifteen of the half a hundred yachts of the Club entered for the race, and a contest with the *Julia, Una, Rebecca, America, Henrietta* and *Widgeon* left out, is much like "Hamlet" with the part of *Hamlet* left out, or the Times without its editorial page; still, the dozen boats that did sail afforded a fair day's amusement. It is likewise a fact that the Regatta Committee, Messrs. Haswell, Rollins and Westray, did not succeed in enabling the representatives of the Press to see either the start or the close of the race, but they performed wonders in the line of duty. They did all the ciphering beforehand, so that the dear public knew, what it never knew before, that the first three boats reaching the home stake-boat, would take the first three prizes. This was a great advance, because, heretofore, it appeared to be the fact that races were won by ciphering and not by sailing, "the allowance of time" often making an apparently late boat really the winner. The Committee did all their ciphering before the start, which simplified matters much. To be sure, no opportunity was furnished the press, to ascertain what was "the allowance of time influenced by the wind at the time of starting." But, as Mr. Toots philosophically remarked, it's of no consequence, we know who won, as the sequel will show. It was an excellent regulation of the Committee, that each yacht sailing in the race should carry her signal at her peak; but the Committee cannot be blamed because some yachts carried signals not down in the flag-book, another, a signal that belonged to different yachts, and others didn't carry any signals at all. In fact, there was every proof that the Club would have done the spectators a great service had it adopted the sensible suggestion of Mr. Godwin, made about ten years since, that each yacht shall carry a plain distinguishing mark like the numbers on the sails of the pilot boats. With the exception, therefore, of an opportunity to see all the race, or to know much about what they did see, the members of the Press were well cared for by the Committee. Certainly they could ask no better attention to their creature comforts, and, if they had gone to the Regatta to eat, drink and be merry, instead of to report, they could have no cause for complaint. It is not intended hereby to suggest that the eating, drinking, or being merry should be curtailed, but, that the facilities for reporting should be increased.

THE START.

The breeze was quite light, hardly a hatfull, and not enough to lift the streamers. The fleet got off about 11 o'clock, amid general jubilations from signal guns, brass bands, whistle blowings, flag displays and hurrahs. Thousands of spectators lined the shores, hundreds of small craft dotted the waters, and dozens of steamers got in everybody's way and cut a tremendous swell. The *H. A. Seabrook*, the fast Keyport boat, carried the precious freight of the members of the Club and their friends. The *Virginia Seymour*, the Press, and a number of yachters who paid a dollar a head, the *P. L. Maybey*, a jolley set of gentlemen, and the "police-boat," some ladies and gentlemen. It was a subject of some remark whether the use of the "police boat" was strictly according to Seymour, and whether it might not figure at some future time as "charge 99, specification 1. That the said police boat was unlawfully used, &c." But, we digress. The yachts stood off under a light breeze on the eastward tack, the *Favorita, Minnie, Dawn, Gypsey, Escort, Annie* and *Restless* starting in the order named, the *Favorita* leading, and the *Mystery, Alpha, White Wing* and *Plover*, at some time to deponent unknown. Of the yachts entered, the following sailed in the race:

ENTRIES.

Owners.	Yachts.	Tonnage.	No. Crew.	Length of Boat—feet
W. H. McVicar, N. Y.	Schr Mystery	59	17	10
R. R. Morris, N. Y.	Sloop Alpha	23	8	10
E. H. White, N. Y.	Sloop Fanny	48	14	10
L. Spencer, N. Y.	Schooner Gipsey	148	37	12
C. P. Williams, Ston'ton	Slp White Wing	53	15	12
A. C. Kingsland, N. Y.	Schr. Favorita	138	35	12
H. L. Fassit & oth's, Phil.	Schooner Dawn	42	12	10
C. Morrogh, N. B.	Sloop Minnie	75	19	12
R. S. Palmer, N. Y.	Sloop Plover	40	13	10
C. S. Cromwell, N. Y.	Schooner Nettie	110	27	12
———,	Schooner Escort	34	10	10
L. Livingston, N. Y.	Sloop Annie	27	9	10

Off Jersey City, the *Escort, Restless, Favorita* and *Minnie* were in the order named, the *Escort* leading. The Cunard steamer *Persia*, gaily decked for the occasion, in flags of all nations, gave the fleet a splendid salute, as did likewise the Revenue cutter, supposed to have the Presidential party on board, *en route* for West Point. The French frigate also acknowledged the fleet, the French Admiral, by the way, being on board the club-boat *Seabrook*. The yachts visible from the Press-boat passed Robbins' Reef stake-boat as follows:

Names.	Hours.	Min.	Names.	Hours.	Min.
Mystery	11	49	Nettie	12	11
Alpha	11	55	Sylvie	12	16
White Wing	12	01	Minnie	12	14
Plover	12	10			

Off Romer's Head Spit the *Annie, Nettie, Restless* and *Favorita* were in the order named, the *Annie* leading.

OFF THE SOUTHWEST SPIT.

The most exciting and interesting scene of the day was at the Southwest Spit. The *Fanny* led the fleet, coming down under straining canvas, going about beautifully, and running up before the wind in fine style as she shot up her jib-topsail. Eight minutes after her came the *Minnie*, repeating the same operation, closely followed by the *Sylvie*, half-a-minute later, the *White Wing*, three minutes later, and the *Plover*, ten minutes after her. The *Alpha* and the *Annie* came down close together—the *Alpha* nearest the Spit, but the *Annie*, by a neat manœuvre, came near overhauling her, and both passed the buoy within a few seconds of each other. The *Gypsey* and the *Favorita* came a few minutes later, the former being handled splendidly, and turning a minute ahead. The *Gypsey*, with her squared yards and cloud of canvas, looked more like a man-of-wars man than a pleasure yacht. The contest between these two was quite close, and productive of sundry bets. The *Nettie, Dawn* and *Escort* came next, and then "our reporter left." The following is the time of

TURNING THE SOUTHWEST SPIT.

Names.	H.	M.	S.	Names.	H.	M.	S.
Fanny	2	45	—	Alpha	3	11	—
Minnie	2	53	—	Annie	3	11	15
Sylvie	2	53	30	Gypsey	3	23	—
White Wing	2	56	—	Favorita	3	22	—
Plover	2	58	30	Nettie	3	27	—

Then our tugboat put for home, but, whether because our boat was so slow, or the yachts so fast, or the wind so strong, we did not get up in time to see any of the first boats on the home stretch. The only incidents of note on the route were several ludicrous attempts at betting, when nobody knew anything about anything, and a close run to the *Annie*, which skipped over the billows like a frightened swan or a fair lady in open dress overboard. We are tempted to say that she "walked the waters like a thing of life," but forbear, especially since she did not win any prize. When we reached the stake-boat the fun was all over, sails reefed, Regatta Committee gone home, and the following record supplied by a substitute:

HOME STAKE BOAT.

Names.	H.	M.	S.	Names.	H.	M.	S.
Minnie	4	39	05	Gypsey	5	03	53
Fanny	4	41	22	Alpha	5	05	28
White Wing	4	51	55	Favorita	5	07	56
Plover	4	52	35	Nettie	5	10	39

According to this, the *Minnie, Fanny* and *White Wing*, three sloops, take the three prizes of $150 each. The schooner men will, doubtless, regard the "handicapping" as anything but pleasant after this. The following have been the winners in previous regattas:

1857—Julia, Una, Edgar, Widgeon.
1858—Julia, Haswell, Edgar, Haze.
1859—Flying Cloud, Haswell, Stella, Dawn, Zinga.
1860—Favorita, Haze, Rebecca, Mannersing, Glengarry.
1862—Restless, Scud, Mallory, Favorita, Glengarry.
To complete the list, we add:
1863—Minnie, Fanny, White Wing.

The course, which is about forty miles, was run this year in less than the usual time—say six hours by the fleet, which, considering wind and weather, is doing very well. Upon the whole, the regatta of 1863 was a success, and those who enjoyed it may thank the Regatta Committee, Messrs. Haswell, Rollins, and Westray.

RECEPTION OF WILSON'S ZOUAVES.

They are Reviewed by the Municipal Authorities—A Dinner in the Evening.

Yesterday the Sixth New-York Volunteers (Wilson's Zouaves) were publicly received by portions of the military and civic authorities of this City. In conformity with orders, the Zouaves assembled at the Park Barracks at 9 A. M., where they remained till nearly the hour appointed for the review. Throughout the day the space in the vicinity of the Barracks was crowded with the friends and relatives of the regiment, and late in the afternoon the iron paling inclosing the buildings was mounted by scores of urchins who had taken that position to get an advantageous view of the regiment as it formed in line. At noon, a slight rain commenced falling, and the sky betokened copious quantities of that element for the remainder of the day. But, fortunately, the afternoon passed with only a sprinkling of rain at intervals. At 5 P. M. the Eleventh and Twenty-second regiments N. Y. N. G., marched down Broadway, and halted in front of the Astor House.

Shortly afterward the Zouaves formed in line and marched out of the Park by the western gate, and upon reaching Broadway took their position in the column. The procession then moved up Park-row and entered the Park at the eastern gate, and as it passed by the City Hall, was reviewed by members of the Common Council. A large crowd of people had collected on the esplanade and steps in front of the Hall, and greeted with deafening shouts the Zouaves as they filed by. The following was the order of the procession:

Eleventh Regiment N. Y. N. G., Col. Maidhoff.
Twenty-second Regiment N. Y. N. G., Col. Aspinwall.
Sixth regiment New-York Volunteers.
Common Council in carriages.

The line of march was as follows: Up Broadway to Union-square, around the Square to Fourth-avenue, down Fourth-avenue to Bowery, down Bowery to Broome-street, through Broome-street to Broadway to City Assembly Rooms, where the escort was dismissed.

All along the route the Sixth was welcomed by the multitudes gathered on each side of the way. Col. Wilson rode at the head of his regiment. The numerous flags on the public and private buildings added much to the brilliancy of the occasion. In the evening the Zouaves were entertained at a

DINNER

given at the City Assembly Rooms by the Municipal authorities. The entertainment was presided over by Alderman Farley. After the viands had been properly discussed, Alderman Mitchell rose and paid a fitting compliment to Col. Wilson and the regiment which he commanded. Col. Wilson, in responding, extended the thanks of the regiment to the authorities for their hospitality, and briefly alluded to the daring displayed by his men on different occasions.

While the Colonel was speaking, the men clustered around him in such numbers, and indulged in such vehement demonstrations of approbation, that it was impossible to catch only a word here and there of his speech.

After remaining an hour in the rooms the soldiers gradually dispersed, giving Mr. Vesey, the gentlemanly manager of the buildings, an opportunity to put things to rights. At 9 P. M. the lights in the main hall were extinguished, which was the crowning evidence that the festivities, as far as the public was concerned, were ended.

THE TURF.

Third Trotting Match for $5,000 Between Geo. M. Patchen and Gen. Butler.

The match of mile heats to wagons, best three in five, between *Patchen* and *Butler*, took place Wednesday on the Fashion Course, and terminated in favor of *Patchen*, who won the first, fourth and fifth heats, after a very exciting contest.

The weather was excessively warm, which had a great effect on the horses, causing the time of the heats to be much slower than their previous performances.

First Heat.—After some eight or ten false starts, with *Butler* on the inside, he got off with a slight lead, but broke up on the straight, and *Patchen* led round the turn by a length. *Butler* broke up again, and *Patchen* passed the quarter four lengths ahead in 35 seconds, increasing his lead at the half-mile to seven lengths in 1:12; and came past the judges' stand an easy winner, by five lengths, in 2,27½. *Butler* broke several times, *Patchen* once.

Second Heat.—Quite a number of false starts took place; both passing into the first turn side and side. *Patchen* breaking near the quarter pole, and *Butler* passing it a length in advance in 36 seconds; *Patchen* again lapped on the back stretch, and they were neck and neck at the half mile in 1:14½. On entering the ¾ turn, *Patchen* broke up for a moment, and *Butler* drew clear by a length in front as they swung into the home stretch, down which a pretty brush took place, *Patchen* lying well on *Butler's* saddle girth when he made a skip, and *Butler* followed suit with a bad break at the distance stand, but was caught down again; repeating it before crossing the score on the run half a length in front. The judges decided that Mace had tried to get his horse down, and had not made anything by the break and gave the heat to *Butler* amidst much growling. Time, 2:29.

Third Heat.—Both horses looked distressed and fretted by the heat, and after a number of false starts, got off evenly, *Butler* breaking up before entering the turn, and *Patchen* taking the inside place and leading past the quarter, two lengths in advance in 37 seconds; this was slightly reduced on the back stretch; but *Butler* broke up again at the half, which was passed in 1:15 by *Patchen*, who passed the ¾ pole three lengths in front; *Butler* made a fine burst of speed up the home stretch, and had nearly lapped *Patchen* at the distance stand, when the latter got off his feet, *Butler* following suit and taking the lead: both were got down again, but *Butler* got up again while nearing the judges' stand, and again passed it on the run, half his length in front of *Patchen*, who also got off his feet in crossing the score, time 2:34¼. Great dissatisfaction was expressed when the judges gave this heat in favor of *Butler*, and one of the judges was charged with betting $20 on *Butler* against $100 on *Patchen*, as well as having made other bets.

Fourth Heat.—Both broke upon entering the first turn, *Patchen* leading a couple of lengths past the half-mile, *Butler* reducing the space to a length in going to the three-quarter pole, where he broke up, but caught again without loss, and was lapped on *Patchen* half way up the straight, where both got off their feet. *Patchen* recovered first, and finally passed the score half a length in front of *Butler*, who had made a bad break for the last twenty-five yards. Time, 2:30.

Fifth Heat.—In this heat *Patchen* was never headed by *Butler*, and won it in 2:32.

RECAPITULATION.

Match, $5,000; mile heats, to wagon; best three in five.
D. Tallman names br. s. *George M. Patchen* . 1 2 2 1 1
D. Mace names blk. g. *General Butler* 2 1 1 2 2
Time.....2:27½; 2:29; 2:32¼; 2:30; 2:32.

Second Anniversary of The Union Home School for Soldiers' Children.

The Second Anniversary of this Institution, Rev. Dr. A. D. Gillette presiding, took place on Wednesday evening at the Academy of Music, and proved to be an affair of unusual interest. At an early hour the house was crowded to excess by a highly respectable audience, and at the hour announced, the exercises of the evening began by the Seventh regiment band. His Honor Mayor Opdyke, the Board of Aldermen and Board of Education were present, and by their presence contributed much to the *éclat* and importance of the occasion. This institution was established for the education and maintenance of the children of our volunteers, who may be left unprovided for, by the sad casualties of war, which is in itself of sufficient importance at the present juncture, to enlist the sympathy and coöperation of every Union-loving citizen in our midst. It was organized May 20, 1861, and received a charter from the State, April 22, 1862, and is managed in all its details by a Board of Managers, and an Advisory Committee, numbering in all some fifty persons, among whom are found the names of some of our most wealthy and influential citizens, which is a sufficient guarantee of the good work which has, and will be done by this Institution, ere the close of our present great Nationall struggle. There is a large field for the operation of the Union Home School, we therefore trust that they will prove equal to the task of benevolence and patriotism. The Institute is located between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets, near Eighth-avenue, and is open to visitors every Wednesday and Saturday.

At the rising of the curtain, the children of the Union Home School, assisted by the Primary Pupils of Grammar School No. 47, situated in Twelfth-street, were discovered seated on a raised platform at the back of the stage. Those children belonging to the Union Home were decorated with the national colors, with the mournful exception, however, of those who had lost their fathers in the war. They, as a badge of mourning, wore a black sack across the shoulder. All the children looked clean, well, happy, and were comfortably clad.

The exercises of the evening commenced by the children singing a hymn; after which, Dr. Gillette offered up a short prayer.

Mr. S. M. Ostrander was then introduced, who said that many people had stated the Union Home School had no bottom; that it was unstable, and had no foundation whatever. He would show how fallacious this was by proving that the school had obtained the seal of approval from the State Legislature. If these doubters would only take the trouble to refer to the State laws passed in 1862, they would find at page 752, chapter 420, the law granting the State Charter to the Union Home School. The Association was about to take five more children within its hospitable walls; the father of these children was killed at the battle of Antietam; their mother died last Sunday, and left the little ones totally unprovided for. Shall they be sent to the Almshouse? No! Let us rather treat them as the Spartans would have treated them of old—clothe them, feed them, educate them in a manner worthy the State in the defence of which their father so nobly died. [Applause.]

At the conclusion of the above, the exercises of the evening were resumed—the most noticeable among which was the song of the "Sixty-ninth," sung by "Little Charlie," a youngster about four years of age; the Zouave drill, by the children of the Home, and "Curiosity," by pupils of School No. 47.

The Union Home School, under the direction of Mrs. Oliver M. Devoe, now numbers nearly 175 children, all of whom are fed, clothed and cared for. Applications have been made by the various relief Committees in this City for the acceptance of 100 more children. This is impossible, as the Society cannot extend their sphere of usefulness without greater help from the community, which, considering the cause, there is no doubt will be speedily forthcoming.

Addresses were also made by Revs. S. Phillips and Anderson. At the conclusion of the benediction, the large assemblage left the Academy much pleased with their evening's entertainment.

Anniversary of the Colored Home.

The anniversary of the eminent charity, known as the Colored Home, located in Sixty-fifth-street and First-avenue, took place yesterday afternoon at the Institute. The exercises throughout were impressive and interesting; and the addresses and reports gave evidence of the progress of the work of mercy among aged and destitute colored people—who might otherwise be dependent on uncertain alms or private benevolence. The Institution contains several buildings for the inmates, and a beautiful chapel. from an early hour in the morning, visitors, white and colored, continued to throng the lawns and edifices which form the home, and the faultless cleanliness of the hundreds of apartments, not less than the contentment and happiness, called forth high commendation from the visitors. The occasion was made a reunion among the colored people, who assembled in thousands at 3 o'clock. At that hour the chapel of the Institute was densely thronged with a white and colored audience. Among those present were Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr., Rev. Mr. Ray, Rev. H. H. Garnett, (colored,) W. Chester, Esq., one of the Advisors of the Council, Dr. McFarlane, Chaplain, &c., &c.

Mr. Chester presided, Rev. Mr. Darley read a selection of Scripture, and Rev. Mr. Ray offered prayer.

The annual report, which was read by Rev. J. D. Wells, recited that the Home is but a refuge for the sick, the aged and the infirm, many halting there but a few days, or hours even, on their pilgrimage to that bourne whence none return. Some, it is true, remain for years within its kindly shelter, and find mitigation of their bodily sufferings and privations in the kind care of nurses and physicians, and the watchful guardianship of the other officers of the Institution.

The death of Mrs. W. W. Chester was alluded to in terms of regret and condolence. The report next contained the number of inmates in each department of the Home. In the Male Hospital, 110; in the Female Hospital, 291; in the Lying-in Nursery, 141, and in the department for the Aged and Infirm, 178 had been received during the year. During the last year the whole number in the various departments was 866; the number at present remaining is 270.

The Treasurer's report stated the total receipts during the year at $15,769 66; expenditures, $14,550 35—leaving a balance on hand of $1,209 31.

Brief addresses were delivered on the utility necessary, and progress of the Home, and the religious instruction which its inmates received, by Rev. H. H. Garnett, Revs. H. D. Ganse, J. B. Wakely, S. H. Tyng and J. D. Wells, after which the audience was dismissed with the benediction.

Burnett's Brigade.

Gen. Ward B. Burnett has been authorized by the Governor to receive a sufficient number of regiments from Col. Lansing, the Superintendent of Recruiting Service, at the cantonment, at New-Dorp, Staten Island, to organize a brigade. The President of the United States has agreed to accept said brigade, under the command of Gen. Ward B. Burnett, who is well known to New-York and the Union. The General has taken for his headquarters the front rooms upon the second floor of the City Assembly Rooms, No. 446 Broadway. His hours for public business will be from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. All persons interested in the organization of this brigade, will be received at these hours.

Bellevue Hospital Affairs.

At a recent meeting of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Corrections, the Medical Board of Bellevue Hospital attended, and a Convention composed of the following gentlemen was organized: Commissioners Draper, Nicholson and Bell, and Doctors Isaac Wood, Valentine Mott, James R. Wood, Crane, Smith, Greene, Taylor, Elliott, Parker, Clark, McCready, Thomas Flint, Jr., Loomis, Barker, Gouley and Sayre.

President Draper was called to the Chair, and Joshua Philips, Esq., acted as Secretary.

The Chairman stated the object in calling the meeting was for the purpose of interchanging views on subjects in which the Medical Board were as interested as the Commissioners, and before submitting their views, he would refer to a consultation had with Dr. McCready, when it was resolved to address the Medical Board on the establishment at Bellevue Hospital of facilities for the treatment of certain specialties. A note of inquiry had been addressed to the Board, requesting an affirmative or negative response to the interrogations, so as to enable the Commission to place it among their official records.

The establishment of an Out-of-Door Department was also a subject of inquiry, whether deemed a necessity, and, if so, whether it would be part of their duty to take action thereon? Also whether, in their opinions, the Commissioners should provide against danger by contagious or infectious diseases being transmitted in public vehicles? These inquiries, Mr. Draper concluded, were made solely from motives of responsibility, which rested equally with both parties represented at this meeting.

Dr. Isaac Wood, President of Bellevue College, assured the Commission that there was a unanimity of action in reference to the communication about specialties from the Commissioners. There prevailed, however, an opinion with some members of the Faculty that the Commissioners would act independent of the medical opinions.

The establishing of an Out-Door Department, and the evils which may occur by the use of public vehicles, were subjects which required the further consideration of the Faculty.

Mr. Draper said that any subject proposed by the Medical Board would receive just and proper deliberation.

Dr. Clark inquired whether majority and minority reports would be considered by the Commissioners? also, whether the Commissioners entertained any opinions in regard to the promiscuous use of public vehicles?

Mr. Draper stated that both majority and minority reports would be considered and deliberated upon by the Commissioners. In respect to conveying in public vehicles infectious cases, they desired public action, and wished the opinion of the medical gentlemen, whether there was any danger to citizens in the use of such vehicles. It was the desire that the City Inspector, or some other officers, by ordinance, be empowered, under specific arrangements, to license vehicles for the conveyance of contagious cases.

On motion of Dr. Barker, the whole subject was referred to the Medical Board, to report thereon at an early date, and the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

Festival of St. Barnabas.

Yesterday being the Festival of St. Barnabas, "the Son of Consolation," the services in the Episcopal churches in this city were exceedingly interesting; and particularly at Trinity Church, where there was a full service and an address by Rev. Dr. Ogilby in the morning, and in the afternoon, after Evening Prayer, the usual annual festival of the Sunday School of Trinity Church. There was a full attendance at the school, and a large congregation.

Rev. Drs. Vinton and Ogilby officiated at Evening Prayer, after which was sung to the tune of Handel's "Christmas," the psalm commencing,

"To God, our never-failing strength,
With loud applauses sing."

The prize Sunday scholars (five boys and three girls) were then called up to the chancel steps to receive their rewards, each a handsome book. They were briefly but impressively addressed by Rev. Dr. Vinton. The "Gloria in Excelsis" was then sung by clergy, choir and congregation, with organ accompaniment, and after the closing collects, and the Benediction, the children advanced and received each a book, and then repaired to their Sunday School-room in Liberty-street, where they found a bountiful repast provided for them, having partaken of which each school was severally dismissed, the teachers accompanying them beyond the more crowded thoroughfare.

Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction.

No meeting of this Commission took place yesterday.

The following is the regular weekly statement:

Remaining May 30, 1863		6,326
Admitted		1,718
Total		8,044
Died	47	
Discharged	[illegible]	
Sent to Blackwell's Island	[illegible]	
Sent to State Prison		0—1,706
Remaining June 6, 1863	6,278	
Decrease	48	
Bellevue Hospital	[illegible]	
Lunatic Asylum	[illegible]	
Almshouse	[illegible]	
Penitentiary	[illegible]	
Workhouse	[illegible]	
Small-pox Hospital	15	
Randall's Island	672	
Randall's Island Hospital	194	
City Prison	[illegible]	
Second District Prison	24	
Third District Prison	21	
Fourth District Prison	6	
Island Hospital	719	
Colored Home	[illegible]	
Colored Orphan Asylum	[illegible]	
Children at Nurse	[illegible]	
City Cemetery	41—6,278	

The Stimers Court of Inquiry.

The Stimers Court of Inquiry met yesterday at 10 o'clock. Before the regular proceedings commenced, Admiral Gregory called the attention of the Court to a letter of the naval reporter, complaining of a breach of faith by some one present, in publishing Mr. Fulton's testimony.

Mr. Stimers—I suppose Mr. Fulton did it himself.

Admiral Gregory—How could he remember his testimony thus accurately? You asked me, Mr. Stimers, yourself, for permission to print the testimony, and I told you positively you should not have it.

Admiral Stringham—I think it was very wrong to show Mr. Fulton in type, the words he used.

Admiral Gregory—But who could have reported them? The reporters all deny it.

Mr. Stimers—I will admit that I copied it, at Mr. Fulton's request.

Admiral Gregory—After being refused permission to publish it yourself.

Mr. Stimers—Mr. Fulton said he asked Admiral Stringham if a witness could publish his testimony, and that the Admiral told him the Court had no power over a witness when he left the stand.

Admiral Stringham to Mr. Stimers—You had just been refused permission to publish the facts yourself.

Mr. Stimers—I told Mr. Fulton so.

Admiral Gregory—But you wanted him to do it, nevertheless.

The Court then unanimously condemned the conduct of Mr. Fulton and Mr. Stimers in laying before the public a detached portion of its proceedings.

The Diamond Broker Conspiracy.

RESULT OF THE EXAMINATION AT THE TOMBS.

Justice Dowling yesterday concluded the examination in the case of Harman W. Beacher *alias* Curtis—and three or four other *aliases*—who was arrested by the detective police on Tuesday last upon the charge of conspiracy and an attempt to rob a diamond broker, named Plume, in Broadway. The testimony adduced was sufficient in the estimation of the Justice to warrant him in holding the accused to await the action of the Grand Jury. George W. Howard, the man who at first figured in the case under the name of Chas. Hook, was held as a witness, and last evening he was sent to the House of Detention. Howard is the man with whom Beacher *alias* Curtis, entered into an arrangement to rob Plumb of his diamonds and jewelry. The latter says that he had $15,000 worth of these articles in his store at the time it is alleged that the two were to effect the robbery. Justice Dowling fixed the bail for Beacher at $3 000, and the required security not having been produced, the accused was committed to prison. Both of the persons implicated in this conspiracy have been hitherto unknown to the Police of this City, and it is by no means certain that any of the names by which they are now designated are the genuine ones.

Arrival of the Remains of Col. D. S. Cowles.

The steamer *Cahawba*, which arrived at this port Wednesday, brought the remains of Col. D. S. Cowles, of the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth New-York Volunteers, brother of Judge Cowles, of this City, who was killed in the assault on Port Hudson, May 27. Upon the wounding of Gen. Dow, Col. Cowles was assigned to the command of the brigade, and fell mortally wounded in the groin while gallantly leading a charge on the enemy's works. He was immediately conveyed from the field, but lived only one hour. The remains were in charge of Private Simeon Bryant, of the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth New-York. The regret at the fate of Col. Cowles is universal, for he was generally beloved by his officers and men. Gen. Sherman has repeatedly expressed his grief at the loss which the army has met in his decease. Col. Cowles had previously distinguished himself in expeditions to Gainesville and Ponchatoula, and had prospects of early promotion.

The Returning Regiments.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF THE THIRTY-FOURTH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

The above regiment arrived here from the Rappahannock Wednesday. They were marched to the Park Barracks, where they staid an hour or two, and then took the cars for Albany. The regiment was formed in Herkimer County, and went out 1,000 strong. It returns with about 400 men. It was attached to the Second Army Corps, under Gen. Couch. The following are the principal officers: Colonel, B. Loflin; Lieutenant-Colonel, John Beverly; Major, W. Spanable; Adjutant, John Kirk; Quarmaster, N. Easterbrook; Surgeon, —— Miller.

Frauds on the Government.

A few days ago we announced that the United States Grand Jury had found five indictments against Salomon Kounstamm, a wealthy German, formerly a merchant of this City, for frauds on the Government, in presenting false and forged claims. Yesterday the Grand Jury presented forty-three more indictments

against the same individual for similar offences: The amount covered by the above indictments is upward of $75,000, and the whole amount of frauds which the Government officers claim to be able to fix upon this person will not fall short of $150,000.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ANOTHER VICTIM OF THE BAXTER-STREET FIRE.—MARGARET KEATING, another of the victims of the Baxter-street fire which occurred in Baxter-street on Tuesday morning last, died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital, whither she had been conveyed after having been turned away from the City Hospital on the night of the accident. The deceased was about fifty years of age, and resided at No. 15 Baxter-street. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict that the deceased came to her death from injuries received by jumping from a second story window to escape from the flames.

COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—Well-executed counterfeit $5 bills on the Bank of Port Jervis, this State, were put into circulation in this City and Brooklyn at a late hour on Wednesday night. A number of arrests were made by the Police of the Ninth, Thirteenth and Seventeenth Precincts.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION....THURSDAY, June 11, 1863, One O'clock P. M.

PRESENT—William Walsh, Esq., President in the chair, and the following members:

Aldermen Fox, Hall, McCool, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long.

The minutes of the meeting of June eighth were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By the President—

Petition of Lewis Tibberts to have garbage, &c., removed in front of Number five hundred twelve Broadway.

Which was referred to the Committee on Cleaning Streets.

By Alderman Mitchell—

Petition of property owners to have a sewer built in front of Eighty-third street between Tenth and Eleventh Avenues.

Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers.

By the President—

Petition of Union Home School for Children of Volunteers for a donation.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Farley—

Whereas, Captain Charles F. Hall is about to renew the prosecution of his valuable Arctic Expedition, and is fitting out an Expedition to sail from the port of New-York on or about the first of July;

And, whereas, It is obvious, from the success which has heretofore attended his explorations in the same direction, and the importance attached to his discoveries both in England and in this country, that the present expedition of Captain Hall is likely to advance, in a high degree, the cause of American commerce, and to reflect great honor upon American science, provided that adequate means are placed at the disposal of the expedition; therefore

Resolved, That the sum of —— dollars be and hereby is appropriated in aid of the object specified in the foregoing preamble, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to its appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Jeremiah—

Resolved, That permission be and hereby is given to James H. Drake to display goods in front of his premises, number fifty-six Fourth-avenue, to an extent not beyond the stoop-line, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Boole—

Resolved, That pursuant to the recommendation of His Honor the Mayor, the Comptroller, City Inspector and Corporation Counsel, made to the Common Council on the tenth instant, the City Inspector be and he is hereby authorized and directed to give notice to the parties interested in the Hackley street-cleaning contract, that, owing to their failure to perform its requirements, it is at an end; and that no more work shall be done under it, excepting the present cleaning of the streets, and removal of garbage, &c., now being or about to be done by the City Inspector, at the expense of the sureties, under the tenth section of that contract.

Which was adopted.

PETITIONS RESUMED.

By Alderman Boole—

Bill of William S. Lyons, reception of Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth regiments.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Bill of Concklin & Butts, reception of Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth regiments.

Which was laid over.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Fire Department presented a report in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting preamble and resolution that all needful repairs be made to the steam fire engine now in use by Engine Company number Twenty-nine, and the Street Commissioner is directed to advertise for proposals for the said repairs.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that Eleventh-avenue, between Fourteenth and Twenty-sixth streets, be regulated, graded, the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide, where not already done, and the curb and gutter stones set therein, with an ordinance therefor.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that Peter Content be permitted to have a show-case in front of his store, number four hundred and sixty-nine Third-avenue, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

The Committee on Sewers presented a report in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that a receiving basin and culvert be built on the south side of Forty-fourth-street, seventy-five feet west of the Eleventh-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Sewers presented a report in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Forty-sixth-street, between the Third and Fourth avenues, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Sewers presented a report to amend resolution of Board of Councilmen to build sewer in Broadway, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips presented a report in favor of removing sunken rocks at the foot of One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, Harlem River.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Public Health presented a report to remove a nuisance existing on Seventieth-street between Third and Fourth avenues.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Finance presented a report donating the Saint Joseph's Church a sum sufficient to pay an assessment.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report to pave with trap-block pavement Nineteenth-street from the Sixth to the Tenth avenue.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Finance presented a report to remunerate Peter Boyle for damages occasioned by reason of his horse backing through the planking of Pier Fifty-one North River.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Salaries and Offices presented a report in favor of increasing the wages of the laborers employed under the keeper of the City Hall to the sum of one dollar and seventy-five cents per day.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report in favor of setting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks in Fifteenth-street, between the Sixth and Seventh avenues.

Which was laid over.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Board of Representatives of the New-York Fire Department, stating that Vincent C. King was duly elected Appeal Commissioner for the ensuing five years.

Which was received and ordered on file.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Resolution that the Comptroller be authorized to purchase a lot for the use of Hose Company number Fifty, to be situated in Mott-street, between Chatham and Bayard streets.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Hall, McCool, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen, that the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police be directed to set apart and use such portion of the building occupied by them at number three hundred Mulberry street, as will be sufficient station-house accommodation for the Twenty-fifth Precinct and the Detective Squad.

Which was concurred in.

Alderman Jeremiah was here called to the Chair.

Preamble, relative to incumbrances on docks and bulkheads, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to cause the immediate removal of all floats, stationary boats, and other obstructions lying in the slips on the North River side of the City, between Battery-place and Fourteenth-street, without authority; also, of all unauthorized incumbrances upon the piers and bulkheads between the said points, and also all the obstructions and incumbrances along the line of West-street, as well upon the sidewalk as upon the carriageway, between the said points, excepting such as have been legalized by ordinance, and that he charge the expense of such removal to the owners of property so removed.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Hall, McCool, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Long—12.

Message from His Honor the Mayor, returning without approval resolution repealing resolution of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, giving permission to C. Vanderbilt to widen the small pier south side of Pier number One, North River.

(By Board of Councilmen, April thirteen, resolution adopted, notwithstanding the objections of His Honor the Mayor—two-thirds of all the members elected voting in favor thereof.)

Which was lost for want of a constitutional vote, as follows:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McCool, Chipp, Mitchell, Hardy, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—10.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Jeremiah, Masterson, Froment—4.

Subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

Preamble reciting that the regulating and grading of the Ninth-avenue, the contract for which was awarded to Andrew J. Hackley, has ceased for some time to be worked, and is not now in operation, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise and relet said work forthwith.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of amending resolution of Board of Councilmen that crosswalks be laid on the east side of Sixth-avenue, between Forty-seventh and Fifty-seventh streets, where not already laid, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, by making the same read, "that crosswalks be laid on the east side of Sixth-avenue, at the intersection of the streets, between Forty-seventh and Fifty-seventh streets, both inclusive, and the accompanying resolution therefor be adopted."

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Hall, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long—12.

Report of Committee on Sewers in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, in West Forty-third street between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Hall, Chipp, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long—11.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that Second-avenue, from Forty-eighth-street to Sixty-first-street, be flagged a space four feet wide through the sidewalks of the same, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Hall, McCool, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley Long—12.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that One Hundred and Twelfth-street, between Second and Third-avenues, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set therein, and the sidewalks flagged a space of four feet wide, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Hall, McCool, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—12.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen, in adopting resolution that curb and gutter stones be set and reset, and sidewalks flagged, a space four feet wide through the same, where not already done, in Avenue A, between One Hundred and Fifteenth and One Hundred and Twenty-second-streets, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Hall, McCool, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—12.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen, in adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to set curb and gutter stones, and flag both sidewalks four feet wide, in the Eighth-avenue, from Seventy-ninth to Eighty-second streets, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Hall, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long—13.

Resolution that Fifty-eighth-street, between Second and Third avenues, be curbed, guttered and flagged a space four feet wide, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Hall, McCool, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Farley, Long—11.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that the Croton Aqueduct Board be directed to pave Forty-first-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, with Belgian pavement, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, McCool, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Long—11.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution that Christopher-street, from Hudson-street to Sixth-avenue, be repaved with cobble-stone pavement, where necessary, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Hall, McCool, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long—12.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution that Thirty-ninth-street, from the Tenth-avenue to the Eleventh-avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, one-half of the expenses thereof to be paid by the property owners, and one-half by the City, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was recommitted to the Committee.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to purchase for the use of Live Oak Engine Company number Forty-four, a powerful hand engine, similar to the one now used by Engine Company number Nineteen, and that a sum of sixteen hundred dollars be appropriated therefor.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McCool, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Farley, Long—11.

Report of Committee on Salaries and Offices of Board of Councilmen, with resolution that the salary of the engineers of the various steam fire engines be fixed at the sum of one thousand dollars per annum, to date from the first of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, said increase to be taken from the appropriation for the Fire Department.

Which was lost on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Hall, McCool, Chipp, Mitchell, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—11.

Negative—Aldermen Jeremiah, Froment—2.

Subsequently, on motion of Alderman Froment, the above action was reconsidered.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of James Tate, for the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, to be in full for loss of horse, occasioned by falling down an embankment in the Fifth-avenue, between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets, on the tenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, take a receipt therefor, and charge the amount to the appropriate account—the Comptroller having refused to pay, on the ground of the resolution not receiving the requisite number of votes in the Board of Aldermen.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Hall, McCool, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen, that the wages of laborers employed upon Corporation work be increased to one dollar and seventy-five cents per diem, to date from the passage of the resolution by the Common Council.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Fox, The President, Hall, McCool, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long—14.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that curb and gutter stones be set in Fifty-second-street, and sidewalk flagged a space four feet wide, where not already done, from Third to Fifth avenue, the work to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Hall, McCool, Chipp, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long—13.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that Forty-first-street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue, be flagged and reflagged where necessary, with the exception of that portion of said street lying between Broadway and Seventh-avenue, south side, the same having been already done, and the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Hall, McCool, Chipp, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long—13.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth streets, from the Third-avenue to the East River, be flagged and reflagged where necessary; also, to curb and gutter the same, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Hall, McCool, Chipp, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long—13.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Walsh moved that the Board do now adjourn,

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President pro tem. declared that the Board stood adjourned until Monday next, fifteenth instant, at one o'clock P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Adjourned to Wednesday, June 17.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Adjourned to Tuesday, June 16. Short causes. *Part II.*—Nos. 3281, Casey *vs.* Babcock, 3204, 2067, 2414½, 3343, 2993, 3630, 3826, 3856, 3834, 3187, 3225, 3821, 3283, 3223, 2762, 2121, 3798. *Part III.*—Nos. 590, 1613, 2328, 1468, 2203, 1435, 1103, 2659, 843, 875, 1640, 1717, 2367, 2848, 1788, 805, 2916, 2468, 1184, 1434.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Demurrer—No. 7. Issues of Law and Fact. Nos. 213, 168, 157, 190, 272, 166, 232, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 338, 339.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1743, 803, 2681, 2683, 2685, 2687, 2689, 2691, 2695, 2697, 2699, 2701, 2703, 2705, 2707. *Part II.*—Nos. 644, 1760, 2018, 1234, 2820, 1412, 402, 1504, 332, 2254, 2334, 2208, 2382, 2384.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 255, 1492, 1955, 2046, 2139, 2137. *Part II.*—Adjourned for the term.

Counterclaim—A Set-Off Set Aside.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Welles.

Appexly Hoover vs. *Thomas Palmer*.—The plaintiffs sued to recover $825, claimed to have been loaned by them to the defendant on the 27th of November, 1861, which as alleged, was to be returned in three days. When the loan became due, the defendant did not pay it. In April, 1862, the plaintiffs brought this suit. The defendants then claimed that the plaintiffs were indebted to him for the rent of the lofts of Nos. 75 and 77 Duane-street, from Jan. 1, 1861, to May 1, 1861. It was proved that defendant owned the buildings and rented them to De Forest, Armstrong & Co., who sub let the lofts to plaintiffs, the lease being left in escrow with Mr. Lloyd until the lessors should put in an additional hatchway, which was not put in. On the failure of De Forest, Armstrong & Co., they surrendered the lease to defendant, and any claims they had against plaintiffs for rent. The evidence was conflicting as to whether defendant refused to allow plaintiffs occupying under the lease or was willing to put in the hatchway, and plaintiffs leased another store and removed to it. The questions as to whether plaintiffs were liable for any rent to defendant, or whether they were not entitled to damages for being compelled to remove from the store, were discussed between the partners, and on the 19th of November, 1861, the plaintiffs paid to defendant $500, and took a receipt from defendant, declaring that it was full of all claims for the rent, and in full settlement of all claims and demands. The defendant claimed that at the time the receipt was given, plaintiffs agreed to pay him the further sum of one thousand dollars. This was denied by the plaintiffs, who claimed that the settlement was final, and that they never heard a suggestion to the contrary until the answer was served. The jury rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiffs for the loan and interest, $913 85.

A. J. Vanderpoel and T. D. Sherwood, for plaintiffs; D. Field, for defendant.

United States District Court.

Before Judge Betts.

The United States vs. One Gold Bracelet and other Jewelry, &c.—This was an action brought to forfeit the goods, as being smuggled. The facts, as brought out by the testimony, appeared to be, that in October, 1861, a woman named Mme. Cezeras, living in Mazatlan, arrived here from Bordeaux by one of the European steamers. The Custom-house officer asked her if she had anything dutiable. She said no, and made a declaration that her baggage consisted of wearing apparel. On searching, however, the officers found a quantity of linen and silk goods worth about $250, and on further search, a quantity of jewelry, worth about $225, was found in a cloth tied around her person. It was proved that she could speak no English, and that the officers spoke nothing but English. It also appeared that she left for Mazatlan the next morning. Counsel for claimants urged that she had not understood the officer, and had done what she did only for the safety of her property while taking it through New-York. The jury, however, found a verdict for the Government, condemning the goods.

For the United States, Mr. Smith and Mr. Allen; for claimant, Messrs. Webster & Craig.

The Kohnstamm Case—Forty-one Indictments Found—The Bail Reduced.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Shipman.

The Grand Jury came into Court this morning with 41 bills of indictment against Solomon Kohnstamm, for defrauding the Government.

The United States vs. Solomon Kohnstamm.—In this case, which is the action brought by the Government to recover back moneys alleged to have been improperly obtained by the defendant, and in which the defendant was held to bail in $150,000, Judge SHIPMAN this morning rendered the following decision on the motion made in his behalf to reduce the amount of bail:

"The original order of arrest was granted by his Honor Judge BETTS, upon a mass of affidavits covering nearly two hundred pages. At the time of granting the order, Judge BETTS informed the counsel for the Government that he could not examine the voluminous papers then submitted to him, and must grant the order upon the assurances of counsel as to their scope and character. This, indeed, was the only course practicable under the circumstances; and Judge BETTS also stated that an order to show cause why the bail should not be discharged or mitigated would be at once granted on application of the defendant. This order to show cause having been granted, and the parties heard thereon, after full consultation and agreement with Judge BETTS, we are of opinion that the bail should be mitigated and not discharged. The original sum in which the defendant was required to find bail was $150,000. On an examination of the affidavits submitted in support of the original order to hold to bail, and upon which the present motion is founded, we are satisfied many of them were imperfectly taken, inasmuch as the affidavits spoke only in a foreign language, and did not depose to their statements through the medium of a sworn interpreter. On such affidavits they could not be presented for perjury if they have sworn falsely.

But we are of opinion that there are other affidavits properly taken, and which contain allegations sufficiently explicit as to the liability of the defendant to the plaintiff, to warrant holding the defendant to bail in a large amount. Under all the circumstances, we think the bail should be fixed at $75,000. Let an order, therefore, be entered, mitigating the bail, by reducing it from $150,000 to $75,000, and the defendant is required to find bail in the latter amount, and in default thereof, to remain in custody."

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Gould.

The Wardens and Vestry of St. James' Church vs. *The Rector, Vestry and Wardens of the Church of the Redeemer.*—Judgment ordered in favor of the plaintiffs against the defendants, in accordance with the findings now filed, with costs, &c. The judgment to be settled by the Justice before whom the trial was had, on notice of eight days to the attorney for the defendants, with copy of proposed judgment.

Before Justice Mullin.

Montalvan vs. Glover et al.—The report of the referee is hereby confirmed, and judgment against the executors in accordance with said report, charging both executors with the balance due for the moneys of the estate received by them, with cost of the action to be adjusted by the Clerk.

CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Gould.

Haven et al vs. Haven et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JUNE 11, 1863.

$10,000	U.S.6s,'81.Cou.	108	500	Har. Railroad	91
5,000	U.S. 5s,'71 Cou.	98	100	do s10	91
2,060	Treas. 7 3-10 ₩ c.		200	do	91⅛
	Notes.Oct.& Apr.	106¾	500	do	91½
9,000	do	106⅝	100	do b3	92
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s,'90	62½	400	do	91¾
40,000	Mo. State 6s	68⅝	700	do	92
4,000	N. C. State 6s	69	100	do	92⅛
7,000	N. Y. C. 7s	104½	500	do	92⅛
1,000	Hud. R. Bs. '67	105	1400	do	93
1,000	Goshen Br. B	105	800	do s10	93
3,500	Ill. Cen. R. B	119	200	Harlem R. Pref b10	101½
15,000	Alt.& T.H.In.B.	82	500	Reading Railroad	106
10,000	C.& N.W. 2d M.	58½	400	do	106⅝
13,000	do	58	200	do b30	107
2,000	Han.&St.J.1st M.	78	200	do	106¾
5,000	A.& T.H.2m.Prf.	91½	260	Mich. Cen. R.	114
4,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	86	200	do	114½
2,000	P.,Ft.W.&Ch.1st	109	300	do	115
60	Am. Exc. Bank	105	200	do	115½
10	Metropolitan Bank	109½	2800	M. S. & N. I.	73
10,000	Am. Gold	142	200	do	73¼
10,000	do	141¾	500	do	73⅛
65,000	do	141⅞	500	do	73½
50	Canton Co.	29¾	700	do b30	73¼
200	do b30	30	100	do b30	74
400	do	30	100	M. S.&N.I.G.S. s5	114¼
30	Cit.GasCo.Brookl'n	126	150	do	114
250	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	140	125	do	113
200	Cumb. Coal Prefd	26½	50	do	113¾
100	do	26	100	do s10	113¾
50	Quicksilv. M.Co	43	300	Ill. Cen. R. Scp s10	103
50	do	42¾	100	do	103⅜
50	do	42½	500	do	103½
50	Cen. Am. T. Co	41	400	do s10	103½
50	Penn. Coal Co	136	650	do	104
200	Am. Coal Co	64	200	do b10	104¼
1000	Bucks Co. Ld. Co.	1⅝	100	do s10	104
138	N. Y. Cen. R.	119	50	do b30	104½
100	do	119⅛	1600	Clev. & P. R.	88
750	do	119¼	500	do	88½
200	Erie Railway	93⅜	1400	do	88¾
1500	do	93½	600	do b10	89
500	do	93⅜	1500	do	89
500	do b10	93¾	10	Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	160
100	do b10	93⅞	300	Gal. & Chi. R.	103¼
250	do b30	94	100	Chi. & R. Is. c	98½
50	do b30	94⅛	100	do	98¾
100	do b30	94¼	100	do s10	98¾
100	do b10	94	550	do	98¼
700	do s10	93½	50	do c	97⅞
100	do s30	93½	100	do s60	98
600	do s10	93⅝	300	P., Ft. W.& Ch.	73
200	Erie R. Pref.	103½	100	do b10	73
450	do	103¾	200	do b30	73
100	do b15	104	50	do b20	73
20	do	104	100	do	72½
5	Hudson R. R.	126	250	do s30	72
200	do s30	126½	600	do	72
200	do	127	15	Alt. & T. H. R.	43
100	do	127¼	100	do	45½
100	do b10	127½	200	do	45
300	Chic. & Alton	70	150	Alton & T. H. Pr.	71
100	do b10	70	400	Chi & N. W. R.	31
100	do	69½	300	do	31½
150	Chic & Alt. Pref.	91	100	do b30	31¾
100	do	90	100	do b10	31½
50	do b10	90¼	200	do	31¼
50	Miss. & Missouri R.	24½			

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000	U. S. 6s.'81.Cou.	108	200	N. Y. Cen. R.	118½
1,000	U. S. 5s. '74. Cou.	98¾	500	M. S. & N. I. R.	71½
10,000	U. S. 6s, '67	103	200	do	71¼
20,000	Mo. State 6s	68½	100	do	71⅜
10,000	Ill. War Loan	103	300	Mich. S. & N. I. G.	112½
8,000	N. Y. C. 6s	107	250	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	102
5,000	N. Y. C. 7s	104½	200	Gal. & Chic. R.	101
8,000	Al.& T.Ht.Inc.B.	82	300	do s10	101
20,000	Buf.,N.Y.&E.1m.	108	200	do	101¼
15,000	C & N.W. 2d M.	57	400	Clev. & Pitt. R.	86
10,000	Ohio & Miss.R.C.	35	500	do	85¾
50	Canton Co	29½	50	do s30	85
50	Cumb. Coal. Prf.	25	800	do	85
150	do	24¾	200	Cleve. & Tol. R. s30	106
100	Amer. Coal Co.	66	50	Chi. & R. I. R.	96½
200	do	66½	100	do b5	96½
25,000	Amer. Gold	141¾	300	do b3	96⅛
2,500	do	141⅞	200	do b3	96¾
50	Pacific M. S. Co.	183	10	do	97
50	do	182½	100	do s10	96⅝
100	Erie R.	92½	100	Alt. & Ter. H. R.	44½
400	do	92¾	250	Mil. & P. Du C. R.	44½
200	do	92⅛	25	do	44½
50	Hudson R. R. s30	126¼	100	do	45½
500	do	126	100	P., F. W. & C. R.	71
100	Harlem R.	90	300	do	71¼
100	do	89	100	Chi. & Alt. Pref.	89¾
2000	do	88½	250	do	90
200	do s10	88⅝	500	Chic. & N. W. R.	30
200	Reading R.	104½	100	do s10	30
100	do b30	105¾	200	do b10	30½
650	Mich. Cen. R.	113½	40	do	29¾
100	do s60	113½	300	do s30	29⅞
50	do	113⅝	100	do b30	30½
200	do b30	114	50	Chi., B. & Quin. R.	115

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

300	Canton Com	29½	200	N. Y. Cen. R.	119½
50	do c	29¼	50	do s5	119½
100	do	29½	250	do b3	119⅛
50	do b3	29⅛	100	do	119⅛
50	do	29⅝	50	Erie R. Prf.	103¼
300	Canada C. Co	1½	100	do b3	103⅜
300	Erie Railway	93½	300	Harlem R.	92½
100	do b3	93⅝	100	do b3	92⅝
400	do	93⅝	100	do	92
300	do c	93¼	100	M. So. & N. I. R.	72½
100	do s10	93¾	200	do	72⅛
500	do b3	93¼	50	Ill. Cen. R.	103½
300	do c	93⅛	50	do	103¼
400	do	93⅛	100	do b3	103¾
200	do s3	93⅛	500	do b10	103
400	do c	93	100	Clev. & Pitts. R.	86½
300	do s3	93	100	do	87
300	do	93½	50	Chic. & N. W. R. b3	30
100	do b30	93½	50	Gal. & Chic. R.	102¼
100	do b10	93¼	100	do	102¾
100	Chic. & R. I. R.	97	100	do b10	103
100	do	97¼			

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

$10,000	Amer. Gold	141¾	300	M. S. & N. I.	70¼
50	Cumb. Coal	24¾	200	do b3	70¼
50	N. Y. Cen. R.	117¾	100	do	70⅛
100	do	117⅞	100	do s3	70⅛
200	Erie Railway	92	200	do	70
400	do	91⅞	200	do b3	70½
200	do b3	91⅞	200	do b10	70¼
100	do s10	91⅝	600	Clev. & Pitts	84¼
200	do s3	91¾	200	do s3	84¼
500	do	91¾	200	do	84⅜
200	do s3	91⅞	500	do	84½
300	do	91¾	50	Mil. & P. Du C.	44½
300	do b3	91⅞	50	do	44¾
200	do b10	92	100	Gal. & Chi. R.	101
100	Erie R. Pref.	102½	100	do	101¼
50	do b3	102⅜	100	do b10	101¾
100	do	102¾	500	Clev. & Tol. R.	106⅛
500	Harlem R.	88	200	do s3	106½
200	Harlem R. Prf. b10	100	200	do	106¾

THURSDAY, June 11—P. M.

Certain rebel rumors adverse to our armies before Vicksburgh and Port Hudson, were circulated this forenoon, and in the absence of authorized news from Washington from the same quarters, influenced the price of Gold Coin as much as 1@1½ ₩ cent. The last figure yesterday was 140¾ ₩ cent. The first sales at the Stock Exchange Board this morning, were at 142@141¾ ₩ cent. Subsequent sales were made on the Street as high as 142½@142¾ ₩ cent. At the Afternoon Board the sales were at 141¾@141⅝. The Market finally left off 141¾ ₩ cent. Exchange on London about 154½@155 ₩ cent. Not much done yet for Saturday's mail.

The market for Money to the Stock Brokers continues active at 7 ₩ cent. There was a stronger class of borrowers in the Street to-day, and no serious difficulty was encountered in making up Bank accounts. As a general remark, however, Money does not come very easy on miscellaneous Stock collateral, and this opinion appeared to check the improvement on the Share list at the Second Board. The First Board in the morning was unusually buoyant, and the disposition strong to buy the Railways, both for cash and on buyers' option 10@30 days. The advance on yesterday's cheapest sales ranged from 3@5 ₩ cent., and on the closing bids of yesterday afternoon the rise was 1@2½ ₩ cent. A large business was done, and the market left off firm. On the Street and at the 1 o'clock Public Board the additional rise was not sustained on the cash sales, and at and after the Second Regular Board the turn was also against the market. At 4 o'clock the following prices were made, as compared with last night, market closing steady:

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
Gold Coin	140¾	141⅝	Harlem Pref.	100	101½
U. S. 6s, 1881	108½	108	Mich. Central	114	113⅝
N. Y. Central	118¾	118	Mich. Southern	72	71½
Erie	93	91¾	Mich. Guarant'd	113¼	112½
Erie Preferred	103	103½	Illinois Central	100⅜	102
Hudson	125	126	Pittsburgh	86½	85
Toledo	111	108½	Fort Wayne	70	71
Pacific Mail x d.	180½	182½	Rock Island	97	96½
Harlem	90	88½	Northwest	29¼	29½
Canton	28	29½	Galena	102½	101¼
Cumberland	25	24¾	Reading	103	105

The Conversions of Currency into the United States Loan of 1882, amounted, to-day, to $1,733,300; of which $1,377,300 through the Loan Agency, and $356,000 by subscription direct at the Treasury Office. The Sub-Treasury balance is reduced $3,331,000 to-day; partly by the return of Gold to the Banks, heretofore temporarily borrowed. The receipts from all sources, to-day, are $2,270,584; payments, $5,601,953; balance, $20,605,895. The Customs are $117,000.

The following bids were made this morning for the City Bank shares:

Manhattan	140	American Exchange	105
Merchants'	107	Chatham	96½
Mechanics'	115	Bank of the Republic	106
America	126	Bank of N. America	107½
City	140	Metropolitan	109¾
Tradesmen's	105	Grocers'	100
Leather Manufacturers	160	East River	98
Seventh Ward	136	Continental	97½
State of New-York	101	Commonwealth	98
Commerce	104½	Park	125
Mechanics' B. Associa'n	90	New-York Ex	115
Ocean	97		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	107½	Al.&T. H. 2ds, prefer'd	91
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	104½	Al. & T. H. 2ds, in	82
Erie R. fifths, '88	103	C. &N.W.1st m., 2d ser.	86
Buff.,N.Y.&E. 1sts,'77	107	Chi. & N. W. 2d m	58
Hud. R. conv. '67	120	Del. Lack. & W. 1sts	115
Harlem firsts, '69, '73	112½	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	92
Har. seconds, '64	102	Gal. & Chic. ext	112
Mich. Cen. '69, '72	115	Chi. & R. Island 1sts	112
M. C. New 1sts, '82	122	Clev. & Tol. S.F.	110
Chi. B. & Q. 1sts	120	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	109
Mich. S. seconds	101½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 2ds	101
N. Ind. R. G. L. '68	105	Pitts., Ft. W. C. 3ds	82
Mich. S. & N. Ind. s. f.	109	Miss. & Mo. Ld. G. B.	56½

Whatever motives may have induced the Board of Directors of the Cleveland and Toledo Company to attempt the reopening of their transfers, after they had been closed by due advertisement over the signature of one of their executive officers—and the act left unchallenged for ten days or more, the proceeding is generally regarded as not only unprecedented, but fraught with mischief to the good faith which should be maintained between Railway and other corporations and their Stockholders and the public. It could not for a moment be tolerated by the Stock Exchange Board. On the report of their Committee this morning they resolved *not* to recognize the reopening of the transfers, and directed all contracts between their members to run to the 18th, according to the original notice. It is fortunate for the good name of the Toledo Direction that one of our Courts interposed an injunction upon the Corn Exchange Bank (the Transfer Agents of the Company) against reopening the books until the expiration of the original notice. They are thus saved the trouble, and perhaps, the mortification, of attempting an explanation of their extraordinary proceeding. It was rumored this afternoon that this Board will now order the vote of the stockholders, on the question of consolidating traffic, to be postponed until some late day in July.

The Customs paid at this port in May were $831,059 less than in May, 1862, on the same total of Import entries. The reason for this is, that the entries of the raw material for our home manufactures, and which bear a moderate duty—Cotton only ½ cent the pound—have largely increased this season, while the entries of Foreign manufactured articles, subject to higher duties, fell off in May. We find on reference to the weekly tables of Dry Goods and General Merchandise entries, for four weeks in May, 1862 and 1863, the following striking differences:

	May, 1862.	May, 1863.
Total entries	$14,138,133	$14,127,706
Customs	4,707,924	3,873,865
Value of raw Cotton	$280,742	$1,340,850
Value of raw Wool	438,874	1,357,784
Dry Goods for consump'n.	3,804,711	3,430,407
Other entries	9,613,809	7,998,665
Total	$14,138,133	$14,127,706

Of the Cotton imported in May, 1863, all except 98 bales, of the value of $22,290, was entered as the produce of foreign countries, and as such subject to the duty of ½ cent ₩ lb.

The Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company advertise their fifty-eighth half-yearly dividend, 10 ₩ cent., payable on or after July 1.

The traffic over the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago:

In May, 1863	$418,700
In May, 1862	277,000
Increase	$141,700

The earnings of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad for the first week in June were:

1863	$24,039
1862	16,914
Increase	$7,125

The statements of the Banks of the three principal cities of the Union for the last week compare with the previous one, and the corresponding time of 1862, as follows:

	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circulation.
N.Y'k, June 6.	$182,874,080	152,767,184	37,241,676	6,341,091
Boston, June 8.	73,591,867	31,728,285	7,738,557	7,030,286
Phil., June 8.	37,157,769	31,549,339	4,357,076	2,649,283
Total	$293,624,716	226,044,778	49,337,309	16,020,660
Last week	292,393,847	230,725,670	49,800,606	16,114,554
Last year	236,329,294	176,806,993	44,864,614	18,940,105

Sales of Real Estate....JUNE 11, 1863.

BY E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

Lot, with buildings, No. 13 Wall-street, 14.7 1-6x75 feet, $24,500.

Stable and lot, No. 94 East Twenty-second-street, $4,375.

Stable and lot, No. 96 East Twenty-second-street, $4,375.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, June 11, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 52 bbls. Ashes, 16,396 bbls. Flour, 1,090 bbls., and 577 bags Corn Meal 16,396 bushels Wheat, 27,228 bushels Corn, 190 bushels Rye, 23,231 bushels Oats, 8 344 pkgs. Provisions, and 933 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 100 bbls., including Pots at $8, and Pearls at $9 68¾ ₩ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Has been more active, at 55c.@56c. for Middling ₩ lb.; sales and re-sales, since our last, 1,400 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in more demand for shipment and home use, at, in some instances, a shade firmer prices, especially low grades. Sales since our last, 16,200 bbls., including superfine State and Western at $4 95@$5 15; poor to choice extra State at $5 50@$6 05, chiefly at $5 60 @$5 75; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 90@$6 10 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$4 95	@$5 15
Extra State	5 50	@ 6 05
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 60	@ 7 70
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g br'ds.	5 90	@ 6 10
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 15	@ 7 70
Extra Genesee	6 10	@ 7 70
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 10	@ 9 50

Southern Flour is unaltered. Sales since our last, 900 bbls., at $6 15@$6 85 for poor to good superfine; $6 90 @$8 40 for fancy to choice brands, and $8 50@$9 50 for very superior family brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is quiet: sales 580 bbls. Extra, at $5 55@$7 75 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is in request at $3 30@$5 20 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in limited demand, at $4 25 for Jersey; $4 50 for Atlantic Mills; $4 50 for Fairfax; $4 50 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 50@$4 55 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. Sales, 170 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more active at an advance of 1c.@2c. ₩ bushel. Sales have been made of 127,000 bushels, including White Western, at $1 75; Amber Western, $1 52@$1 54; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 42@$1 51; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 42@$1 45; Milwaukee Club, at $1 27@ $1 40; Chicago Spring, at $1 18@$1 37; ₩ bushel. Corn is in more request, and is firmer; sales have been reported to-day of 92,000 bush., at 75c.@77c., chiefly at 75c.@76c., for shipping mixed Western; 68c. @74c. for unsound; 75½c.@77c. for White and Yellow Western, and $1 for very choice White Southern, ₩ bush. Rye is in request, at $1 01@$1 02, according to quality, ₩ bushel; sales, 7,600 bushels. Oats are more sought after, including Canada at 77c.@79c.; Western at 78c.@80c.; State at 80c.@80½c. ₩ bushel. Barley continues inactive and nominal.

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Toledo.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.
Wk. end. June 6, 1863	33,744	213,926	91,639	11,505
Preceding week	38,293	176,904	51,310	40,323
Corresp'g week, 1862	36,716	138,267	29,954	990
Corresp'g week, 1861	26,711	155,946	73,248	1,501
Since Jan. 1, 1863	360,881	1,100,667	713,183	281,426
Same time, 1862	420,174	1,014,960	833,317	10,003
Same time, 1861	327,532	641,264	1,509,614	4,104

Shipments by Lake from Toledo.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.
Wk. end. June 6, 1863	47,795	63,982	6,594	
Total since opening	269,233	749,470	23,821	36,319

HAY—North River Bale is in fair demand, and is steady at 80c.@$1 ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in request, at 14c.@22c. ₩ lb.

LUMBER—Has been in good demand at very firm prices. The Albany market is moderately supplied, the receipts there being fair, though less in amount, according to the *Atlas and Argus*, than in the corresponding weeks of last year. "A good assortment, however, is kept up by constant arrivals, and a moderate supply is in market. The sales have been active during the week, many dealers purchasing in larger quantities than heretofore, being satisfied that prices would not recede under the present demand and supply. The shipments have been much restricted by the scarcity of vessels and barges. The amount sold and awaiting shipment is larger than usual. Vessels for Eastern ports obtain ready freights at high and increasing rates." The total receipts of Lumber at Chicago, week ending with June 6, according to the Chicago *Times*, "were 10,365,000 feet. This is 4,240,000 feet less than on the previous week, and 3,180,000 feet less than the receipts of the corresponding week in last year. The demand for prime cargoes was active, and prices steady, at $13 50 @$14 50, the outside price being paid for Board and Strips from the best manufacturers. Mixed and mill run were steady, with less inquiry, at $12 50@$13; Coarse and Common were dull at $11@$12."

MOLASSES—Sales, privately and by auction, 240 bbls. New-Orleans at 41c.@45½c., and 70 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 44c.@46c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been rather more sought after, and have been quoted firmer, including Spirits Turpentine, which is now up to $3 55@$3 60 ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quite heavy,—sales having been made of 2,100 bbls., at $11 37@$11 50 for old Mess; $12@$12 12½ for new Mess; $12 for do., deliverable in August, and $10 25@$11 25 for old and new Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats continue in fair request, at 6c.@7½c. for Hams, 4c.@5c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon is in demand at 5¾c.@7½c. ₩ lb.; sales, 475 boxes. Lard is unaltered; sales, 1,300 tcs. and bbls. at 9c.@9¾c., ₩ lb. Beef is in fair request; sales 490 bbls., at $12@$13 75 for Extra Mess, and $9 50@ $11 75 for Plain Mess, ₩ bbl.; Prime Mess Beef, $20@$22 ₩ tierce. Beef Hams, $15@$17 ₩ bbl. Butter continues inactive at 16c.@20c. for poor to choice Western, and 17c.@22c. for common to choice State, ₩ lb. Cheese is selling slowly at 8c.@12c. ₩ lb.

SUGARS.—Sales, to-day, privately and by auction, 830 hhds., including New Orleans, at 9 13-16c.@11¼c.; Porto Rico, at 11¼c.@11⅝c.; and Cuba, at 10¼c.@ 11½c., with 114 boxes Havana, at 10¾c.@11¼c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW.—Sales, 106,000 lbs., at 10⅞c.@11c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY.—Sales, 500 bbls., in lots, chiefly at 44½c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were rather more active. For Liverpool, the engagements included 900 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 7½d., ₩ bbl.; 85,000 bushels Grain, at 6½d.@7½d., ₩ bushel; 1,200 pkgs. Provisions, at 25s., by sailing vessel, and 35s.@45s., by steamer; and 100 bbls. Oil, at 22s. 6d., ₩ ton. For London, 1,000 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 9d. ₩ bbl.; and 50 hhds. Tobacco, at 40s., ₩ ton. For Gloucester, 25,000 bushels Grain, at 6s. 4d., ₩ quarter. For Glasgow, 2,000 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 4½d. ₩ bbl. For Bristol, 60 tons Provisions, at 35s. ₩ ton. For Belfast, 20,000 bushels Corn, in bulk, at 9d. ₩ bushel. For an Irish port, direct, two foreign vessels, with Grain, at 6s. 6d., ₩ quarter. For Rochelle, a foreign bark, with Pipe Staves, at $50 for light, and $60 for heavy, ₩ M.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Saxonia	June 13	New-York	Southampton.
Edinburgh	June 13	New-York	Liverpool.
Jura	June 13	Quebec	Liverpool.
Persia	June 17	New-York	Liverpool.
Bremen	June 20	New-York	Bremen.
City of Manchester	June 20	New-York	Liverpool.
Olympus	June 24	New-York	Liverpool.
Louisiana	June 24	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	June 24	Boston	Liverpool.
Glasgow	June 27	New-York	Liverpool.
Scotia	July 1	New-York	Liverpool.
Canada	July 8	Boston	Liverpool.
Kedar	July 8	New-York	Liverpool.
China	July 15	New-York	Liverpool.
Great Eastern	July 21	New-York	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

Melbourne	May 25	Liverpool	New-York.
Louisiana	May 27	Liverpool	New-York.
Bremen	May 27	Southampton	New-York.
City of Manchester	May 27	Liverpool	New-York.
St. Andrew	May 28	Liverpool	Quebec.
City of Limerick	May 29	Liverpool	New-York
Kedar	May 30	Liverpool	New-York
Olympus	June 2	Liverpool	New-York.
Mersey	June 2	Liverpool	New-York.
Teutonia	June 2	Southampton	New-York.
Glasgow	June 3	Liverpool	New-York.
Bavaria	June 3	Southampton	New-York.
Scotia	June 6	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Wash'ton	June 10	Liverpool	New-York.
Hansa	June 10	Southampton	New-York.
City of Cork	June 12	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	June 13	Liverpool	Boston.
Kedar	June 16	Liverpool	New-York.
City of New-York	June 17	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Baltimore	June 24	Liverpool	New-York.
Kangaroo	June 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Tripoli	June 27	Liverpool	New-York.
Great Eastern	June 30	Liverpool	New-York.

For Havana, New-Orleans, &c.

Morning Star	June 13	New-York	New-Orleans.
Corsica	June 20	New-York	Havana.

For California.

Northern Light	June 13	New-York	Aspinwall.
America	June 13	New-York	Nicaragua.

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent by the *Edinburgh*, *via* Queenstown and Liverpool, close on Saturday at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Hamburg and the German States, by the *Saxonia*, close on Saturday at 10:30 A. M.

For Havana, New-Orleans, &c.

The mails for New-Orleans, by the *Morning Star*, close on Saturday at 2 P. M.

For the South Pacific, &c.

The mails for the South Pacific and Central America, by the *Northern Light*, close at 10:30 A. M. on Saturday.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at .....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at .....5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) ..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at .....5 A. M., 12:45 P. M., and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

DIVORCES CAN BE READILY AND INVARIABLY obtained, speedily, without publicity. Address H. E. W., Box No. 20, Madison-square Post-office, No. 952 Broadway, for information.

MATRIMONIAL.

A GENTLEMAN, BETWEEN 22 AND 23 years of age, and possessed of a good income, would like to open a correspondence with some young lady with a view to matrimony. Address, with carte de visite, T. L. ROBERTS, Station C, New-York Post-office.

DRY GOODS.

HOW TO SAVE MONEY.
MAKE YOUR PURCHASES OF
CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS
AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE MOMENT.

Having complete our orders and contracts previous to the recent important advances, we still continue to offer our entire stock of new Spring styles at less than importers' and manufacturers' prices.

Call early if you want

CHOICE STYLES AT A BARGAIN.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.

MUSQUITO ALL NETS
MUSQUITO NEW NETS
MUSQUITO KINDS NETS
MUSQUITO of NETS
MUSQUITO PATENT NETS
MUSQUITO CANOPIES NETS
MUSQUITO SHIELDS
MUSQUITO SHIELDS
MUSQUITO SHIELDS
MUSQUITO SHIELDS
LACE AT KELTY'S, CURTAINS
LACE No. 359 Broadway. CURTAINS
LACE CURTAINS
LACE CURTAINS
HOLLAND and GOLD WINDOW SHADES
HOLLAND and GOLD WINDOW SHADES
HOLLAND and GOLD WINDOW SHADES
HOLLAND and GOLD WINDOW SHADES

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER has the largest and cheapest stock in the City, purchased before the great advance, which she is selling under the regular prices. Skirts of the best quality and newest shapes, from 65 cents. Skirts made to order of every style. Also, misses' waists, skirts, pads, steels, lacing, &c. N. B.—Edgings, laces and trimmings for ladies' undergarments. Also, a large assortment of new style dress trimmings, velvets, braids, buttons, bugle trimming, &c. No. 880 Broadway, near 19th-st.

MILLINERY.

L. BINNS' MILLINERY, NO. 581 BROADWAY, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Children's Spanish hats, and ladies' and misses' bonnets and hats in thousands, at bargains. We have the largest assortment in the world. Feathers and Ribbons. Old hats repaired. Trade supplied.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

"BERRIAN"
HOUSE FURNISHING WAREROOMS,
No. 601 BROADWAY,
Now offer for sale the largest variety in the United States of
CUTLERY, SILVER-PLATED WARE, TEA-TRAYS,
REFRIGERATORS of all kinds,
WATER-COOLERS, CREAM-FREEZERS, FILTERS,
WOODWARE, TIN AND JAPANNED WARES,
MANGLES, CLOTHES-WRINGERS,
COOKING UTENSILS of every description.
CANE FURNITURE, HAMMOCKS, &c.
Together with everything appertaining to the line, and all at the lowest possible prices. H. H. CASEY.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
Lecture-room and Sunday school settees, &c.
Manufactured by ROBERT PATON,
No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture; also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

ENAMELED FURNITURE—ALL STYLES and prices. Also, chamber suites in walnut and chestnut, the best assortment in the City, wholesale and retail, at No. 277 Canal-st. WARREN WARD.

BUILDING MATERIALS, &C.

LEAKY ROOFS CURED WITH RUBBER Paint, 1 to 1½ cts. a foot, according to condition, and warranted. 596 Grand-st., 37 Park-row, 153 Bowery, 375 9th-av., 508 6th-av., 48 8th-av., 11 South 7th-st., Williamsburgh, and cor. of Oxford-st. and Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

MARBLE MANTELS—OF EVERY QUALITY, some as low as $7, can now be bought cheaper of A. KLABER, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., than at any other place in New-York. Cut this out.

MACHINERY.

WANTED—AN ENGINE AND BOILER OF 100 horse power, high or low pressure. Address WILLIAM SWAINE, No. 177 East Broadway, with full particulars.

METALS.

SHEET IRON.—COMMON, REFINED AND galvanized, assorted numbers and widths, for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., Nos. 215 and 217 Water-st.

TIN PLATES.—TIN AND ROOFING PLATES of all kinds, for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., 215 and 217 Water-st.

COAL, &C.

COAL.
E. A. QUINTARD,
No. 11 Pine-st.,
Has always on hand at his dock, Jersey City, Cumberland, Lehigh, Locust Mountain and Schuylkill coals for steamboats and for shipping. Steamers can be coaled at any hour, day or night. Ships drawing 20 feet water can load at the pier. W. J. B. SMITH,
Agent at Jersey City.

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S, SINGER'S, Finkle & Lyons', Howe's, &c., to rent and for sale on monthly payments. P. H. DIAMOND, 539 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEWMAN & FITTON,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
No. 25 Wall-st. and Tarrytown, New-York,
Have a variety of houses and lots, country seats and farms to let, lease, sell or exchange on equitable terms.
ALLEN NEWMAN, Tarrytown, N. Y.,
ADAM FITTON, New-York.

MYRES' AMAZONE TINCTURE
Is the only real remedy known throughout all Europe for the reproduction and preservation of the human hair. A purely medical preparation, containing no oil nor grease. Sold by all principal druggists and dealers in fancy goods. Price, $1 per bottle. Prof. D. M. MYRES, Laboratory, No. 451 4th-st., New-York.

CROCKERY CRATES.
A large lot
for sale by
A. T. BRIGGS,
No. 64 Rutgers-slip.

GENIN'S, NO. 513 BROADWAY.—VERY fine LEGHORN and PANAMA HATS for Gents.

STRAW HATS, FOR MEN, BOYS, LADIES and Misses, at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

STRAW HATS, OF ALL STYLES AND PRICES —the largest assortment in the City. Also, SOFT and CLOTH HATS, in every variety.
GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

LADIES' RIDING AND SEA-SIDE HATS.
GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

PITH HATS FOR GENTLEMEN.—THE coolest Hat for Summer ever made. Invaluable to any one exposed to the sun. GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

DRESS SUMMER HATS FOR GENTS.— All shapes and qualities.
GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

FOR LADIES' COUNTRY AND SEA-SIDE WEAR.—A good wide-brim sensible STRAW HAT.
GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

LEFFINGWELL'S PATENT GAS GOVERNOR lessens gas bills 15 to 30 per cent. Attested to by many thousand consumers. Send for a circular. We sell exclusive agencies to parties in the United States. Office No. 102 Nassau-st., New-York.

BLEECKER LAUNDRY.—50 TO 75 CENTS per dozen. No. 127 Bleecker-st., three blocks from Broadway. Work sent for and returned to any part of the City. Cut this out.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States and Notary—No. 5 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. 8—second floor.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—The Road to Ruin.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Duke's Motto.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Gen. Tom Thumb and Wife, Commodore Nutt and Minnie Warren at all hours. Dramas at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—(No. 625 Broadway)—Exhibition of Paintings.

HOPE CHAPEL—Duflocq's Holy Land and Father Reed's Concert.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) hereafter will be Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price will be $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it will be $10.

☞Revenue Stamps for Checks, in sheets, for sale at Times Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The Government has received dispatches from Gen. Grant, dated as late as the 8th inst. The tone of the dispatches shows that he fears neither the enemy in his front nor in his rear. He believes himself able to protect his lines under any circumstances likely to arise. He states that Gen. Johnston is concentrating troops to operate against him, and mentions a report that three divisions have been detached from Bragg's army to reinforce Johnston. Breckinridge is known to have already joined him. Gen. Grant is in communication with Gen. Banks, and has advices from Port Hudson as late as the 4th inst. Everything there looks favorable to our final success. This sets at rest the rebel report that Gen. Banks had been repulsed, and proves the Kirby Smith story to have been entirely false. An unofficial telegram received in Washington, states that a small force of rebels attacked Milliken's Bend and Young's Point on the 6th, but were decisively repulsed at both points. The colored troops at the former place at first gave way, but upon hearing that three of their number who were captured had been killed, they rallied with great fury and routed the rebels. Another unofficial telegram states that Gen. Kimball, who had been sent up the Yazoo River to Sartaria, 30 miles below Yazoo City, with 3,000 men, on the 4th inst., encountered a rebel force under Gen. Wirt Adams, and after a fight of thirty minutes routed them totally, with considerable loss in killed, wounded and prisoners.

A recent private letter from the rear of Vicksburgh, received in Chicago, says: "We have got them (the rebels) in a tight place, and they can't skedaddle this time. Grant knows his advantage, and it is only a question of a week or two before city, spoils and men will be ours. Grant has received thirty 8-inch land mortars and a large number of columbiads, and, take them together with the large number of cannon we already have, and the combined fire of these and the mortar and gunboats will destroy the city, men, forts, and everything else."

The latest report from the Army of the Potomac is that the opposing forces still maintain the same relative positions as at last previous accounts—our forces being still across the Rappahannock.

Gen Couch, Gen. Schenck and Gen. Brooks were yesterday in Harrisburgh in consultation with Gov. Curtin relative to the threatened invasion of Pennsylvania by the rebel cavalry. Energetic measures will be taken to prevent it.

A party of rebel cavalry, numbering about 250, crossed the Potomac yesterday morning, and attacked a company of the Sixth Michigan cavalry, stationed at Seneca. Our men being outnumbered, gradually fell back fighting, to within three miles of Poolesville, when the enemy retired across the river, after burning the camp at Seneca. We lost four men killed and one wounded. The rebels left a Lieutenant and one man dead on the field.

We learn from North Carolina of fresh troubles between the people of that State and the rebel authorities. It is stated that several thousand armed refugees from the Conscription have been for weeks intrenched in the mountains, with artillery, successfully defying the Confederate authority. Bitter complaints are also made in the papers of unfairness in the Conscription—Georgia, Mississippi and other States being favored, while in North Carolina it is most rigidly enforced.

We learn of the capture of the bark *Whistling Wind* by a rebel privateer named the *Coquette*. She was on a voyage from Philadelphia to New-Orleans, with a cargo of coal on Government account. She was captured on the 6th inst., in latitude 33° 38′, longitude 71° 29′, and burnt. The pirate which captured her was formerly the brig *Clarence*, of Baltimore, and captured by the *Florida*, to which she acts as tender.

In Indiana recently some resistance has been shown to the enrolling officers doing their duty under the Conscription act. A Deputy Provost-Marshal, a detective and an enrolling officer were fired upon on Wednesday near Mannville, in Rush County, and the first two were killed. Two companies of soldiers have been sent to the locality of the murder. A soldier was also shot at Shelbyville, Ind., on Wednesday, by a deserter whom he was attempting to arrest.

Admiral Foote returned to New-Haven from Washington on Wednesday. He starts for Port Royal, to relieve Admiral Dupont, on Monday.

GENERAL NEWS.

A mass meeting was held last evening at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, under the auspices of the Kings County Democratic Club, to protest against "all usurpations of arbitrary power," and in favor of the "Union, the Constitution and the laws." Mayor Kalbfleisch occupied the Chair, and speeches were made by himself, Hon. Amasa J. Parker, Alonzo C. Paige and others. Resolutions were adopted protesting against the Emancipation Proclamation, arbitrary arrests, and the suppression of free speech and the Press, and pledging the Democracy of Kings County to the Union and the Constitution against all enemies. The meeting was respectable in point of numbers, though the house was by no means full —perhaps on account of the unfavorable weather.

In the Board of Aldermen, yesterday, a resolution was adopted, in pursuance of the recommendation of the Mayor, Comptroller, City Inspector and Corporation Counsel, directing the City Inspector to notify all parties concerned in the Hackley contract that it is abrogated, and that all work by them must be suspended. The Street Commissioner was directed to cause the removal of all stationary floats and other incumbrances in the slips in the North River on West-street and Battery-place. A resolution by Alderman Farley, in favor of making an appropriation to aid Capt. Charles F. Hall in his proposed Arctic expedition was laid over under the rules. The resolution to increase the salaries of engineers of steam fire engines from $800 to $1,000 a year, was concurred in. Alderman Farley gave notice that the Committee to ascertain and report the amount of damages to furniture and buildings caused by the recent powder explosion at the foot of Seventy-eighth-street will meet at 1 o'clock, P. M. to-day. The Board adjourned to 1 o'clock P. M., on Monday.

The Councilmen, on meeting at 4 o'clock, found their chamber besieged by a great crowd of street-sweepers and dirt-cartmen, but as the Board suspended the regular order of business to consider the resolution to appropriate $32,000 to pay the City Inspector's men, and forthwith concurred in adopting it, the workmen soon cleared out, going away in a body. The resolution was immediately transmitted to the Mayor, and received his signature. The men will therefore get their pay today. A resolution to give the right of the streets for laying mains to the "Anthracite Gas-Light and Heating Company" for a period of fifty years was referred. The resolution directing notice to be given of the abrogation of the Hackley contract, was also referred. Soon after the Finance Committee reported favorably upon it, and about the same time the crowd of street-cleaners returned, but in so large a body that the doors were closed after a portion of them had filled the lobby. After some discussion, the Board concurred in adopting the resolution. In addition to the notice authorized to be given to the contractors, it directs the City Inspector to continue to clean the streets under the penal provisions of the contract, and sue the sureties for the expenses. Following this action, there was another exodus of the street-sweepers, leaving the lobby quite vacant. The Board adjourned to 4 o'clock P. M. Monday.

The Sixth New-York Volunteers (Wilson's Zouaves) were publicly received by the military and civic authorities yesterday. They were received by members of the Common Council at the City Hall, at 5 P. M., and partook of a dinner at the City Assembly Rooms in the evening.

At the regatta of the New-York Yacht Club yesterday, the *Minnie*, *Fanny*, and *White Wing* came off victorious.

In the Court of Sessions, yesterday, Albert Grayman pleaded guilty to grand larceny, and Charles Cotter to an attempt at grand larceny, and both were remanded for sentence. The jury in the case of Wm. Gurney *alias* Newton, tried for counterfeiting bank notes, returned a verdict of not guilty.

The price of Gold Coin was higher yesterday on unfavorable (rebel) rumors from the Southwest. It advanced to 142½, but subsequently fell off to 141¾, as against 140¾ on Wednesday night. Exchange 154½@155. Money 7 ⅌ cent. to the Stock Brokers. The Share list buoyant in the forenoon at higher prices, but the advance was lost on several descriptions in the afternoon. The demand was again very large for the United States Stock of 1882, by the conversion of currency at par, and amounted, for the day, to $1,733,300.

A livelier inquiry prevailed yesterday for Breadstuffs, Cotton, Tallow and Naval Stores, at firmer prices. Hay, Hops and Sugars were in fair demand. Whisky was salable and steady. Provisions were heavy and drooping. The Freight engagements were more extensive.

"Reunion by Expansion.'

It was said by Macaulay that "an acre in Middlesex is worth a principality in Utopia." This is specially true in war-time. It is then supremely necessary to live where you can touch bottom. You can't plant batteries in mid-air. But our old friend, Elihu Burritt, now on the other side of the water, has taken a little excursion into Utopia, and brought back a project of "Reunion' by Expansion," which our readers can see for themselves in another column. He has discovered that it is time to close "this great and terrible civil war," and that the true mode of closing it is to acknowledge the nationality of the Confederacy, and then form relations with it and with Mexico and Canada, whereby there should be a Quadruple Union of Nations, which should have one representative at foreign Courts, one army and navy, one postal system, one revenue system, one currency, and entire freedom of internal commerce, and yet each have a separate Congress and separate local government. It is somewhat curious that Judge Edmonds contributed a day or two since, to one of our cotemporaries, a scheme very similar—hit upon somewhere, we suppose, in "the spirit land."

It seems hardly worth while seriously to discuss these floating chimeras. It is obvious that they never can be reduced to reality; and it is just as obvious that if realized, they would be ruinous.

Even could the British Provinces be made willing, which is not probable, to join any such Confederacy, Old England would never relinquish her hold upon them for any such purpose. Her jealousy of us has always sprung from our growing power. It is because she believes that power will be greatly checked, that she does what she dares to promote Southern independence. The pact proposed would make the entire North American Continent a unitary nation, *so far as relates to foreign Powers;* and consequently, if the theory be correct, would make us far more formidable than ever to England and the rest of the world. If her policy now is to divide, how can we expect her help to recombine in that fashion? And, so long as she has a rightful title to Canada, what could be done without her concurrence? Again, how would it be possible to reconcile the interests of Slavery, which our Southern States consider supreme, with the inborn and inbred ideas of the Canadians and Mexicans? If an irrepressible conflict has come from this source, powerful enough to tear asunder all the old organic bonds between the Southern and the Northern States, although the latter had been trained to concede almost everything to the peculiar institution, how could bonds infinitely feebler, and not organic at all, and taking in two new and thoroughly Anti-Slavery countries, insure concord? Slavery broke from the old Union because it could not expand its area, because it found a difficulty in regaining its fugitives, and because it could not otherwise secure free trade. But the new association would only aggravate these difficulties; and, by the new accession of Anti-Slavery strength, fix them more firmly than ever. All that keeps, even now, the Southern States from a return to the old Union is Slavery. If that is so, how preposterous is it to expect to induce them to lay down their arms by proffering other political connections which must necessarily expose Slavery to more adverse influences than ever. Our Utopian friends make nothing by saying that the United Nations would have no direct power over Slavery; for neither had the United States. The institution in South Carolina or Virginia, everybody admitted, was just as independent, under the old Constitution, of national control, as if it existed in another country altogether. No confederacy, or pact, or alliance, or anything of the sort, could secure the institution greater independence than, under the written covenant, it had before. It was not the form, but the spirit behind the form, that was the grievance. And the addition of Canada and Mexico, in any form, could only add new strength to that spirit. It is absurd to imagine that the slaveholding South can ever be so propitiated.

But, supposing that somehow this Quadruple Confederacy could be formed, how long could it continue? There would be four nations. The United States, with twenty-four millions, the Southern States with seven, Mexico with eight, and Canada with three. The first would overbalance all the others combined, in population, by six millions; and in wealth, in commerce, and in almost every industrial interest, the preponderance would be much greater. The subjects of legislation committed to the Central Diet, by Mr. Burritt's plan, are, and necessarily must be, those that most closely touch national interests—involving peace and war, revenue, the regulation of commerce, &c. Is it possible that the United States could for any length of time submit the disposal of these vast interests to the vote of those who had comparatively little at stake? Could any system of voting be adopted that would not involve either an undue ascendency of a single member of the pact, or an intolerable sacrifice of its interests?

The voting in the German Diet is very imperfectly proportioned to the relative strength of the thirty-eight different States represented. The six most important States—Austria, Prussia, Saxony, Bavaria, Hanover and Wurtemberg—have each four votes, and yet some of these States have five times the population and strength of others. The inequality, however, does not work very injuriously in practice, inasmuch as there is no great difference between the rank of Austria and Prussia —the two leading Powers—and about half of the German people and States are attached, by geographical position, religious affinity, or some other permanent consideration, to the interests of the one, and half to the interests of the other. But, in such a confederation as Mr. Burritt proposes, it would be impossible to devise any plan of voting that would not, both theoretically and practically, involve great injustice and injury somewhere. The fact of the immense preponderance of one of the combined nations over all the others, in every element of greatness, would inevitably make it either their master, or their victim.

No such system could continue. The diverse interests would certainly, sooner or later, generate discord, alienation and secession. The Union of Nations would be resolved into its original elements, with worse confusion than ever.

All these schemes are to be repelled at once as utterly chimerical. We are shut up, as by the very hand of Omnipotence, to the single duty of restoring the unity of the Republic. Peace and stability are to be found in that direction alone, and can only be reached by a faithful prosecution of the war, with absolute singleness of purpose. Everything calculated to divert from that stern necessity, should be uniformly looked upon as a mockery and a snare.

The Siege of Vicksburgh.

The public have grown familiar with the diurnal telegraphic announcement that "everything is progressing favorably in the rear of Vicksburgh." For more than a fortnight we had the encouragement that this general assurance is calculated to give, and sometimes the effect has been heightened by the additional information that "Gen. Grant is in excellent spirits." We have been led to regard the immediate capture of Vicksburgh as a foregone conclusion, the people generally have accepted the quick fall of that stronghold as a certainty, and the stock speculators have discounted its full effect in the complete reopening of the Mississippi River on the values of Western railroad shares.

But it is a fact that Vicksburgh has not yet been taken, nor can the date of its overthrow be fixed. What in the beginning was accounted the work of a very few days, has stretched along to cover a period of over three weeks; and now those who promised us the keys of Vicksburgh so instantly, can only tell us to be still hopeful.

It is well to look at this matter in all its aspects. Otherwise we might not properly appreciate our victory, or we might greatly exaggerate our defeat. Overweening confidence has, on more than one occasion during the progress of the war, resulted in plunging the nation into almost the depths of despair.

It appears, from all the reports, that our troops have not yet broken through any part of the internal line of the fortifications of Vicksburgh. The attempt to carry the works by storm was repulsed, and with such loss that Gen. Grant did not hesitate a moment to decide that the fortifications could not be carried by storm. The work of investment and siege then commenced. The history of war teaches us what that is. Miles upon miles of rifle pits must be dug, and breastworks must be thrown up, encircling the beleaguered town; and when the first line is finished, another, closer in, must be constructed; and then another, and another, according to the nature of the ground, until the besieging army is able to plant its guns near enough to breach the enemy's works, or, by undermining them, to blow them up. And then the desperate plunge is made to gain their interior by the opening made. But it often happens that, while the army without is preparing so laboriously to breach the enemy's lines, the enemy within is equally hard at work throwing up parallel or enfilading works, so that a breach of the outer walls only uncovers a new interior defence, and the attempt to enter is met with sanguinary resistance, and the work of approaching and breaching must be commenced anew. Then again forts that are defended with tenacity are not always taken even when the walls are successfully breached. The hardest work may come after the breaching.

We have no official information from Vicksburgh as to the approaches Grant's army has already made, but have had general statements as much as a week ago that our men were at work within a hundred yards and less of some of their batteries. We have been told that guns, favorably planted, have been sending a hurricane of shells into the devoted city. So fearful was the cannonading, that observers were not able to understand how any living thing could keep above ground in Vicksburgh. But amid all this pounding, the rebel garrison remains impassive; yet always ready, night and day, to repel any attempt on any part of their works. They are, perhaps, 15,000 strong, and by the reports of deserters the casualties from our incessant shelling are limited. There are frequent assurances that they are on short rations, but these stories should not be too implicitly believed. Deserters nearly always tell this tale, as an excuse to cover their own desertion. It was the stereotyped report of deserters from Lee's army that they were perishing for food, but it seems never to have had much foundation. If Vicksburgh is short of supplies, then every rebel newspaper organ in the South is at fault, for they have declared both before and since the siege that the place was provisioned for three or six months. No doubt Pemberton would like Grant to think he is on half or quarter rations, for then the Union commander might be inclined to "take it easy" in the prosecution of the siege, feeling sure that the garrison would fall into his hands in a few days on account of hunger; and it is worth a thought whether Pemberton has not sent out some of the "deserters" to tell this story of famine. Gen. Johnston knows how long Vicksburgh can hold out, and how long he can safely wait before attempting to raise the siege. *He has made no sign yet.* If the condition of Vicksburgh were so utterly desperate as our reports have hitherto represented, would not Johnston have made some demonstration at least before this, with the hope of distracting Grant's attention?

These considerations deserve notice by an impatient public.

The Internal Revenue and the Reciprocity Treaty.

The question submitted, the other day, to Commissioner Lewis, of the Internal Revenue Department, by certain Oswego merchants, was met by an answer so clear and explicit that it will be found impossible to cavil at his decision. As the matter, however, has been supposed to involve, in some remote degree, the integrity of an international covenant, it is worth a moment's notice in one or more of its collateral bearings.

The Excise law provides for the imposition of a stamp duty of 25 cents on goods entered at the Custom-house, not exceeding $100 in value; of 50 cents on goods not exceeding $500 in value; and of $1 on entries of higher value than the last-named sum. The question for Mr. Lewis, then, was whether, having due regard to those stipulations in the Reciprocity Treaty with Canada, which exempt certain products of the Provinces from Customs duty, the tax in question could be justly imposed.

The distinction between frontier or Customs imposts and stamp duties, the Commissioner defines with admirable clearness. The subjects of the Customs are foreign products entering the ports of the country. The subjects of the stamp duties are written instruments used in the ordinary business of the country. The latter constitute, only in the most indirect and incidental way, a tax upon the foreign producer.

The stamp in this particular case was most certainly not conceived with any ulterior view of bearing prejudicially on the so-called Reciprocity Convention. And if the complaints of the stamp have their origin in the Provinces, it may not be impertinent to remind our neighbors that the *necessities* of their own revenue have enabled them to claim the right of violating the spirit of the Treaty of 1854 to a degree one hundred-fold greater than these almost nominal imposts of our Internal Revenue Act.

What was the average tariff of Canada in 1854, as applied to the staple factory products of the Border States? It was 12½ per cent. What is the average of that tariff to-day? Not a cent less than 30 per cent. In short, for a full half of the term over which the Convention runs, the tax at Canadian ports on the American exporter has been from one hundred to one hundred and fifty per cent. higher than at the time when the Reciprocity bargain was struck. True, the duties were imposed on articles which, unfortunately for our manufacturers, were not included in the treaty. But these enormous additions to the Canadian Customs imposts, within a period of nine years, were nevertheless a practical and grievous violation of the spirit of the Convention. And they were certainly none the less a violation of that instrument, that the fearful extravagances of the Provincial Government made an increase of the tariff the only alternative of bankruptcy.

In this view of the Commissioner's decision, we are not unmindful of the Home side of the case. Our frontier grain and lumber merchants have had terrible odds to contend against in the matter of Exchange alone during the past year; and if the Revenue Act could have been made exceptional in its application to any class, the Oswego merchants and others of their order might have put forward strong claims to exemption. But as the law is absolute and its terms well defined, the Commissioner had no discretion to exercise; and his decision is a simple definition of the Statute.

A Vallandigham Canard.—The report telegraphed to an Ohio paper, two days ago, that Vallandigham had been cast into prison by the rebels, is contrary to the universal manifestations of sympathy for him with which his presence within their lines was greeted. We are constrained to believe that the story is wholly false, and that it was invented to aid in procuring for him the Democratic nomination for Governor of Ohio. Too much rebel sympathy might be dangerous in alienating the support of the great body of war Democrats still to be found in Ohio.

The Newspaper Press and the War.—Some of our neighbors comment in a tone of censure upon the neglect of the Times to be represented at a recent meeting of Editors, held to discuss the restrictions, if any, proper to be placed on the discussions of the Press during the war. We did not attend, because we regard this whole matter as one upon which each individual Editor must exercise his own judgment and act accordingly. Any attempt to lay down a code of rules for the government of all journalists will fail,—as indeed all attempts to secure unity of action among newspapers on any subject will fail, and ought to fail. The utility of the Press depends entirely on its independence—by which we mean not its power as a combination to defy hostility, but the complete freedom of each individual editor to express, without dictation from Government, or from any class or profession, even his own, as such, the views on public affairs of those for whom to a certain extent he speaks. He is entitled, like any other citizen, to the protection of the law in so doing; and if he infringes the rights of others, or is reckless of the public good, he may and should be held responsible to the legal tribunals—just as is any other citizen for any other offence.

The claim put forth by Gen. Burnside that the Press is amenable to the military power, and is not entitled to the protection of the civil power, is simply absurd, and only shows how little military men may know of the real nature of the Government they aim to serve. Congress has made certain laws defining certain offences peculiar to the present condition of the country, and has affixed certain penalties to their violation. Discouraging enlistments, counseling resistance to the law, &c., are among these new offences. These laws must be obeyed, and the civil tribunals of the land are bound to enforce them. But for a military officer to march a company of soldiers into a man's house or office and suppress him or his business, because he deems him guilty of a violation of law, is simply a piece of madness. Such a performance would create a riot in Russia or France, as well as in Illinois or New-York.

The Press has a right to comment with perfect freedom on the conduct of the Government, the character of officials, civil and military, and whatever else involves or affects the public welfare. To what extent newspapers shall avail themselves of this right in time of public danger, depends upon the temper and good judgment of individual editors. For our own part, we have deemed it wise, on the whole, to abstain from such criticisms, not because they are never needed, but because the men in power seem unable or indisposed to accept anything like censure from the public with candor or equanimity. They are only annoyed and vexed, and consequently hampered and embarrassed, by it. Other journalists pursue a different course,—we hope with better success.

Men and Women.—The "Veteran Observer" of the Times furnished an interesting disquisition on Tuesday upon the position of the American Man among the races of the world. Basing his remarks upon statistics of the State of Ohio, he showed that in height the American man surpassed the men of other nations; that in measurement round the chest he was surpassed by only one European people; that the solid contents of his body were nearly as great as that of the larger-chested man, and much greater than of most other peoples; and from these facts the corollary was drawn that, in strength and capacity for labor, the American man is superior to the European. This is a topic of very great interest, and we could wish that the collated statistics from which to form conclusions were much more extensive than they are. There never was such an opportunity as now to obtain data on the subject, from military sources; and we hope some of our statisticians or statistical societies will embrace it, and work up the material. Probably the conclusions our correspondent draws from the Ohio man are not applicable to the people of all the other sections of the country —not, for instance, to some of the Eastern States. Travelers and observers have noticed the remarkable development in stature and bulk of the people grown in some of the Western and Southern States, especially the agricultural classes, in Ohio, Kentucky, East Tennessee and Northern Georgia; and, as all these regions were largely populated from Virginia, the same remark may apply to that State. Hoosiers and Vermonters are also noted for their vast length, and perhaps with good reason. On all these points information might be gathered from regimental records, and the offices of the Adjutants-General of States.

But while the "Veteran Observer" asserted the physical superiority of the American man, he expressed himself grieved to admit that all the measurements heretofore taken seemed to show that the American woman is not equal to the European woman in physical development. This he attributed primarily to the lack of exercise and the prevalence of an in-door life among the female sex. If this be correct, it follows, as a matter of course, that the American man cannot long retain his physical superiority over the man of other countries. The fact that such wholesome and strengthening exercises as skating and horseback riding have come into vogue so extensively among women, during the last few years, however, may save posterity from the degeneracy which seemed otherwise inevitable.

A New Controversy.—There is an old saying that a certain very mischievous personage always finds work for idle hands. Our Generals out of the field seem to have fallen into his keeping. A very fierce controversy has been started between Gens. Butler, Fremont and McClellan, as to their relative rank in the army. Gen. Butler claims that although his commission is dated two days later than the others, it was the President's *intention* to put him ahead. The question has been referred to a Board, and each of the Generals has been called on for a written argument on the subject. Why will not the President set these officers at work, and thus postpone their controversies about rank until the country has nothing better to do than examine them?

K. G. C.'s.—We have stupendous stories every few weeks of the discovery and unearthing in some State or other, mainly in the Northwest, of some new, secret, treacherous and wide-spread organization of the Knights of the Golden Circle. The biggest story we have had of late, and which was widely published and believed, was that of the discovery of an organization in Pennsylvania, which comprised nearly the whole able-bodied population of that State, and which had for its object the overthrow of the Government, the capture of Washington, and the seizure and decapitation of Mr. Lincoln. Within the last few weeks, equally great and infamous organizations have been discovered, for the third or fourth time, in Indiana, Illinois and Ohio; and it has even been asserted that the whole Northwest is honey-combed with secret treasonable societies. No wonder that the nerves of a good many people beside old women are shaken by these revelations; no wonder that they destroy confidence and produce suspicion and uneasiness in many communities; for if whole counties and districts whole States and tiers of States, usually classed as loyal, are as full of secret treason as the rebel States are of overt treason, then the existence of government or of civil order cannot long be counted upon.

We have discredited all of these stories as put forward; and though in some cases we have had localities, names and circumstances testified to under oath before civil tribunals, we have always found that the evidence, upon close reading, failed to bear out the inferences drawn from it. The testimony generally was akin in character to that of those crackbrains who have sworn that they saw scores of sheeted ghosts dancing in a graveyard by moonlight, while the truth was that they only saw a white rag hanging on a willow or cypress bough. The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, the chief Democratic organ in the Northwest, and which is thoroughly informed on all political, social and military matters in that section, replies to an accusation that K. G. C. lodges have been set up in the towns and villages of most of the Western and Northwestern States, by asserting that "there is not in any Western or Northwestern State a single K. G. C. lodge. The charge that there is, is a lie made out of whole cloth. No such lodge and no persons belonging to them have ever been found; simply because they do not exist." The truth of this need not be doubted, and we are glad to believe it; for we have troubles enough in the South, without raising fictitious troubles in the North to distract the public mind and undermine public confidence.

The President on Missouri Politics and Idle Generals.—For several months the Germans of the West have been conducting a vigorous campaign against the President, Cabinet and General-in-Chief of the army. The movement came to a head a few weeks since by the assembling of a Convention at St. Louis composed not only of the Teutonic but other radicals, who emphatically informed Mr. Lincoln that he might make his peace with them by:

1. Dismissing Secretaries Seward and Blair from his Cabinet.
2. Driving Gen. Halleck out of Washington.
3. Restoring Gens. Fremont, Butler and Sigel to large commands, and
4. Removing all the gradual emancipationists and Frank Blair men from public office in Missouri, and appointing radicals in their places.

A Committee of very respectable citizens was appointed to visit Washington and lay the demands of the Convention before President Lincoln. That duty has been performed, and the result is before the country in a report which, besides its local import, has enough of general interest to entitle it to an insertion in our columns. It will be seen that the response of the President to his self-appointed instructors is quaint and eminently characteristic.

Grant and his Generals.—Our Vicksburgh correspondent photographs Gen. Grant and the leading Generals of his army. Grant has been peculiarly fortunate in the brilliant array of officers he has gathered around him. There have been few changes in the chief officers of his army. He selects them with sagacity, puts them in their proper positions, and retains them there. Even Gen. Sherman, who has been one of the most unfortunate officers, he retains in high command—knowing, probably, that his ill-luck has not been the result of his personal qualities, but has been in spite of the most soldierly qualifications. We hear of no quarreling and intriguing among the officers of Gen. Grant. All work harmoniously together, and all look up to him as their proper chief. It is pleasant to know that we have one army in which all the officers are as united and efficient as they are devoted, patriotic and brave.

Negro News.—A Cincinnati newspaper contains the important announcement that an intelligent "contraband" who lately came within Gen. Grant's lines, brought the news that he had overheard Pemberton remark that there were six months' provisions in Vicksburgh. This settles the question as to the length of time it will take Gen. Grant to starve out Vicksburgh. It will be effected about December next. We give the statement, as it will tend to modify popular expectation of immediate results at Vicksburgh. Sceptical persons might be inclined to doubt the veracity of the contraband and the rebel commander; but let them wait patiently for a half year, and see if they be not reliable.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 11.

THE LATE COL. DAVIS.

Col. DAVIS, of the Eighth New-York cavalry, killed in the late cavalry engagement at Beverly's Ford, was a native of Mississippi, which State he left after the passage of the ordinance of secession, to engage in the Union cause, and his devotion to which he has sealed with his life. He was shot through the head while charging at the head of his regiment. The contending squadrons were within three feet of each other, the Union troopers dealing destruction to the enemy with their sabres, and the rebels pouring into our ranks an incessant fire from their revolvers. While raising his sabre to cut down an officer, a rebel turned upon and shot him with his revolver. His death was immediately avenged by one of his aids. Seeing his Colonel fall, he leaped his horse to his adversary's side, and felled the officer to the ground with a sabre blow, which clove his skull and killed him instantly. Col. DAVIS was to have been soon married to a young lady in Baltimore, to whom he had been engaged for some months. His body was embalmed to-day, and will be forwarded to West Point for interment. He was a gallant officer, and his loss is a great one to the cause in which he died.

THE WOUNDED IN THE CAVALRY FIGHT.

The statement in to-day's *Tribune*, that our wounded in the late cavalry battle are more seriously injured than any ever brought here from the various battle-fields, and that but few will recover, is most ignorantly erroneous. The casualties in this cavalry fight are no more severe than the average from other battle-fields.

CAPT. M'NAIR.

Capt. MCNAIR, Eighth New-York cavalry, reported killed in the battle on the Rappahannock, is uninjured.

COL. ORTON WILLIAMS.

Col. ORTON WILLIAMS, hung by order of Gen. ROSECRANS, was brought up here by Gen. LEE at Arlington. He was a brother of Major LAWRENCE WILLIAMS, once of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S staff.

ARTIFICIAL ARMS.

By order of the Surgeon-General, a Board composed of Medical-Inspector CLYMER, U. S. A., and Surgeons MURRAY and GODDARD, will be convened in Philadelphia on the 22d inst., to examine and report upon such models of artificial arms as may be brought before them. The Board has been instructed to report fully as to the merits, positive and relative, of the models presented for their inspection, and their price. Inventors throughout the country are requested to forward models of their inventions for the inspection of the Board.

A CHANGE.

Acting Paymaster-General FRY has been relieved, and ordered to the Department of the Pacific. His successor has not yet been announced.

RESIGNATION OF A PAYMASTER.

Major WM. H. RITTER, said to be the best paymaster in the service, has resigned.

COLLEGE GRANT ACCEPTED.

The State of New-York has accepted the Agricultural College Grant, and is entitled to nine hundred and ninety thousand acres, which in scrip is worth one million two hundred thousand dollars.

REVENUE DECISIONS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, to-day, made the following decisions:

Taxes assessed upon and paid by corporations upon their dividends or profits prior to a division of the same are not proper deductions from the income of the stockholders.

Donations received by clergymen are subject to the income tax when in the nature of compensation for services, whether received in accordance with an understanding to that effect at the time of settlement, or with an annual custom. Marriage and like fees are taxable as a part of income.

All wrought nails are held to be taxable at the rate of three per cent. ad valorem.

The Commissioner has also made the following decision relative to the purchase of gold and silver coin and bullion, and loans thereon.

1. All contracts for the purchase and sale of gold and silver coin or bullion, and other contracts for the loan of money or currency, secured by pledge or deposit, or other disposition of gold and silver coin of the United States, if to be performed after a period exceeding three days, must be in writing or printed, and signed by the party, their agents or attornies.

2. Such contracts must bear adhesive stamps equal in amount to one-half of one per cent. of the price to be paid on the amount of money or currency loaned, and in addition thereto stamps equal to the amount of interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum upon contracts for the longest time named therein.

3. A renewal of contract would be subject to same conditions, and if a contract originally made for a period not exceeding three days be renewed or in any way extended, such contracts must be duly stamped when so renewed or extended.

4. No loan of currency or money on the security of gold or silver coin of the United States, or of any certificate or any other evidence of deposit payable in gold or silver coin, can be made for an amount exceeding the par value of the coin pledged or deposited.

5. Gold and silver coin loaned at the par value thereof, is subject only to the duty imposed on loans.

6. Contracts, loans, or sales of gold or silver coin, or bullion, not made in accordance with these regulations, are void, and in addition to the existing penalties for the violation of the Excise law, any party to said contract may within one year from the date thereof bring suit to recover back for his own use and benefit the money paid on any such contract.

7. Nothing in these regulations shall apply to any transactions by or with the Government of the United States.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

A Skirmish at Triune, Tenn.—The Rebels Repulsed—Paroled Soldiers En Route to Their Regiments.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Wednesday, June 10.

There was a skirmish at Triune yesterday. About 500 rebels dashed into the camp of the Sixth Kentucky cavalry, but were repulsed. The rebel commander was shot from his horse, and is reported dead. Another rebel officer was also wounded. Two National soldiers were slightly wounded.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, June 11.

Twelve hundred paroled National soldiers passed through Louisville yesterday to join their regiments in Gen. ROSECRANS' army.

Hon. JOHN BROUGH addressed a large Union meeting at Marietta yesterday.

DIFFICULTY IN INDIANA.

Resistance to the Draft—A Deputy Provost-Marshal Killed and a Detective Mortally Wounded—A Soldier Shot by a Deserter.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, June 11.

Mr. STEVENS, Deputy Provost-Marshal, Mr. CLAYFIELD, a detective, and an enrolling officer who accompanied them, were fired upon near Manville, Rush County, Indiana, yesterday, by some men in a wheat-field.

Mr. STEVENS was instantly killed; Mr. CLAYFIELD fell mortally wounded, and soon afterward died; the enrolling officer was shot twice through his clothing, but fortunately escaped without receiving any serious injury.

Two companies of the Seventy-first Indiana regiment left Indianapolis yesterday for the scene of the murder.

A soldier was shot by a deserter at Shelbyville, Ind., yesterday, while attempting to arrest the latter.

The Ohio Democratic State Convention.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, June 11.

The Democratic State Convention for the nomination of State officers meets at Columbus to-day.

LIBERAL DONATION.—C. & R. POILLON, shipwrights of this City, have notified Capt. C. F. HALL, the Arctic explorer, that they will strengthen his ship, inside and out, effectively to encounter the ices of the North, to the amount of from $1,500 to $2,000, and give the same freely for the benefit of his expedition. This truly generous offer gives renewed encouragement to Capt. HALL, and with the other aid promised him, he hopes to get away by the beginning of next month. We may also add that Mr. JAS. BIGLER, of Newburgh, has generously given timber for the vessel to the amount of $1,000.

REUNION BY EXPANSION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

At the close of each successive year of this great and terrible civil war, I have ventured to put forth the suggestion, that the safest, easiest and most advantageous solution of the present momentous difficulty would be *Reunion by Expansion*. As the third year of the war is considerably advanced, I should feel much gratified if you would admit a short communication, asking your readers to give once more a little thought to this proposition—to look at it in the light of the experience of the last two years, and in view of that future which seems to impend over the country.

For more than a quarter of a century, the idea has been germinating in the American mind that our great sisterhood of States must gradually expand, until it should eventually embrace the whole continent of North America; that this expansion would be a blessing to the Old World as well as the New; that, indeed, Europe would create the necessity, by sending to us, for home-room, labor and sustenance, a population sufficient to make two States a year, at the political standard of 100,000 inhabitants for each. Thus, even the "manifest destiny" doctrine had an element of reason in it, and also a sentiment of good will towards men of the outside world. There are hundreds of persons now living in the Union, who remember the time when it did not number as many inhabitants as the single State of New-York contains to-day. There are thousands now living who will see it number one thousand millions, if it continues to increase in population at the ratio of the last half century. And Europe will be largely accountable for this stupendous growth. By the time the children of to-day are in middle manhood, we shall number 60,000,000, or as many as the present Empire of Russia.

Now, even a century is comparatively a brief space in the life of a nation. If five of them were taken out of the lives of England or France, we could hardly see the gap they would make in the pathway of their history. It is no overstrained care of the future, for a nation in our circumstances, to make provision for the inevitable growth of a century. A farmer, in setting out an orchard, would calculate and provide the space which one hundred apple-trees would require for their growth and expansion in the course of fifty years. It is not yielding to a fanciful or arrogant ambition for a nation like ours to set itself soberly at work to make provision for that very growth which Europe thrusts upon us.

It is not the idea of fillibusters, or of the "Knights of the Golden Circle," but the second, sober thought of intelligent men, entertained for years before this outbreak, that, at some future doubling of our population, our relations with Mexico, and with the British Provinces in America, must assume a new basis, bringing them into more intimate connection with us. This idea, unquestionably, has prevailed more extensively among what may be called conservative men, than the public Press has ever indicated. But I am confident that both conservatives and radicals have left out of their conclusions one important contingency, in adopting this idea. They have overlooked the fact that we cannot enter into any permanent and intimate political connection with Mexico or the British Provinces, without adding a new circle to our Federal system and becoming a Union of Nations. It may be well for all who have thought upon this matter to let their minds settle down upon this conclusion, that if Mexico shall ever find her advantage in becoming united, or permanently associated with us, it must be as a *whole*, as an entire nation, retaining all the internal functions of its sovereignty, with its own Federal Congress, its laws, customs, religion and language intact. We may assume it as certain, that no consideration would ever induce her to dissever the liens between her several States, give up her Federal organization, and come into our Republic by piecemeal, or as California and Minnesota were admitted. On the other hand, if the British Provinces, after having federated themselves in a union of States and established a central Parliament at Ottawa or Montreal, should think it would promote their interests to form a permanent and intimate connection with us, they would inevitably insist upon treating, and being treated, as a whole, as a national organization, retaining their own Parliament, their local sovereignty, and all the prerogatives of legislation that an independent State would exercise consistently with the few and simple terms of the bond of association proposed.

Now let me put the question to your readers. Would you demur to this voluntary union of Mexico and the British Provinces with us as NATIONS? Would the liens attaching their several States to us be at all attenuated or weakened by being twisted into a great national cable? On the other hand, should we not prefer that they should retain their Federal organization, and have their own Congresses, and freely legislate for their own domestic interests, and be as independent as ever, except in the few well-defined matters delegated to the Central Diet or Congress of the Nation's-Union?

Now, then, the solution of this tremendous crisis, which I would deferentially propose, is this: that we concede to the Confederate States the same footing on which we would readily admit into union with us the Mexican Republic and the British Provinces; that we concede to them their own Congress, and all those prerogatives of group legislation which might be exercised without impairing the united action and attitude of the United Nations of America towards foreign Powers. This relationship the Confederate States would, doubtless, readily and gladly accept. They would be worth as much to us in that relationship as in the one that existed between us, immediately before their rebellion. It will be only twisting the dozen separate cords, which once connected their several States with us, into one national hawser, retaining all their strength. It will be a nominal installment of that independence for which they have made such prodigious efforts and sacrifices. It will save them from that utter and unmitigated humiliation which their pride will impel them to resist to the last bitter end of complete exhaustion. It will be reconstructing the Union on a basis of mutual volition and interest, instead of holding it together with the grappling irons of military force.

Suppose the Confederate States should succumb and give up the struggle on the first of June, and come back into the Union they have endeavored to destroy, and be readmitted precisely on their old footing, under the Constitution as it is, and as it was in the beginning. Is there anything in the Constitution to prevent those States from meeting yearly in a Congress of their own, at Richmond or Montgomery, provided their legislation did not infringe upon the prerogatives of the National Government at Washington? For instance, as a Confederacy, they have contracted large and heavy debts at home and abroad, to carry on the war against the North. When the war is over, can we force them, by an act of Congress, to repudiate the debts due their own citizens or foreign bondholders? If not, can we, under "the Constitution as it is," prevent their annual meeting in a Confederate Congress to devise ways and means for liquidating these debts, provided always that they do not trench upon the customs revenue and other financial preserves of the National Government? Have we any right or power to prevent or dissolve any sectional confederation of States, organized to promote the particular interests of North, South or West, provided the action of such a confederation did not encroach upon the prerogatives of the National Government?

Then, if after all the blood and treasure which will still be required to reduce the Confederate States, we should be willing that they should retain an innocuous form of confederation when the war is over, why not concede to them at once the limited nationality which they would gladly accept, and which would form the basis and beginning of *the United Nations of America*—a Union that should ultimately embrace the whole continent, and constitute a power in the world which should realize the legitimate aspirations of patriotism and philanthrophy?

There can be no time in the history of Mexico more favorable than the present moment for proposing her union with us as a nation. Such a connection would save her life as a Republic. There is every reason to believe that she would readily and gladly accept the proposal, which might be addressed to her through her representative at Washington. Make the same overture to the Confederate States, putting them in the same relationship to us as Mexico. Let the three Republics constitute at first the Nations-Union, with its "latch-string outside the door" to the British Provinces, whenever they and the mother country should think it desirable for them to come in. Let these United Nations of America present all the oneness and compactness of a confederate nationality in dealing with foreign Powers; in other words, let them stand in the same attitude and relationships to those Powers as the old United States have maintained heretofore—diverse like the waves, but one like the sea; one representation at foreign Courts; one army and navy at home; each with its Congress, and all represented in a Federal Diet; trade and commerce as free between the several Republics as now between our several States; one postal system; one currency; one chain of Custom-houses from Quebec to Vera Cruz; one rate of duty collected at each on foreign goods, and the revenue divided and appropriated as the Central Diet should decide.

Such is the solution of this most aggravated and complicated difficulty, to which I would again solicit the thoughtful attention of your readers. Perhaps many of them may be prepared, by the experiences of the last two years, and by the aspects of that future that seems to threaten us, to give more serious consideration to this plan of restoring peace and of reconstructing the Union, not only as it was, but as such multitudes, of all sections, aspired to see it in the old days of American patriotism and prosperity.

LONDON, Tuesday, May 19, 1863. E. B.

Death of a Veteran Editor.

The venerable THOMAS WALKER, of Utica, has gone to reap the reward of a long, useful, well-regulated life. Its even tenor, its probity, its exactness, were its distinguishing characteristics.

Mr. WALKER must have been upward of eighty years of age, sixty of which were passed, always in business, at Utica. For many, or quite thirty years, he was the publisher and proprietor of the *Columbian Gazette*—an independent and truthful journal. For nearly thirty years of that period he was also an upright Magistrate. For the last twenty years he was President of the old Utica Bank, of which he was a Director from the beginning.

In every walk of life, in every relation, whether financial, political or social, Mr. WALKER was proverbially and habitually just and true. With quiet habits and simple manners, he was unwavering in principle and steadfast in integrity.

Fifty years ago the writer of this heartfelt tribute to the memory of an eminently good man, was a journeyman in Mr. WALKER'S printing office. Then, and ever since, his almost parental kindness has been remembered with affection and gratitude.

Mr. WALKER had three accomplished daughters, neither of whom, I believe, survive. The eldest, widow of a cherished friend, the late JOHN H. OSTROM, being Mr. WALKER'S housekeeper, died a year or two ago. His sons, one a reputable lawyer at Utica and the other a respected merchant of this City, are bereaved of a father whose loss will be solaced by a remembrance of his virtues. T. W.

President Lincoln and Missouri.

CURIOUS REPORT FROM A GERMAN COMMITTEE.

The following document is published in the St. Louis papers:

Messrs. Emile Pretorius, Theodore Olshausen and R. E. Rombauer, Committee, &c.:

GENTLEMEN: During a professional visit to Washington City, I presented to the President of the United States, in compliance with your instructions, a copy of the resolutions adopted in mass meeting at St. Louis on the 10th of May, 1863, and I requested a reply to the suggestions therein contained.

The President, after a careful and loud reading of the whole report of proceedings, saw proper to enter into a conversation of two hours' duration, in the course of which most of the topics embraced in the resolutions and other subjects were discussed.

As my share in the conversation is of secondary importance, I propose to omit it entirely in this report, and, avoiding details, to communicate to you the substance of noteworthy remarks made by the President.

1. The President said that it may be a misfortune for the nation that he was elected President. But, having been elected by the people, he meant to be President, and to perform his duty according to *his* best understanding, if he had to die for it. No General will be removed, nor will any change in the Cabinet be made, to suit the views or wishes of any particular party, faction or set of men. Gen. HALLECK is not guilty of the charges made against him, most of which arise from misapprehension or ignorance of those who prefer them.

2. The President said that it was a mistake to suppose that Gens. JOHN C. FREMONT, B. F. BUTLER and F. SIGEL are "systematically kept out of command," as stated in the fourth resolution; that, on the contrary, he fully appreciated the merits of the gentlemen named; that by their own action they had placed themselves in the positions which they occupied; that he was not only willing, but anxious to place them again in command as soon as he could find spheres of action for them, without doing injustice to others, but that at present he "had more pegs than holes to put them in."

3. As to the want of unity, the President, without admitting such to be the case, intimated that each member of the Cabinet was responsible mainly for the manner of conducting the affairs of his particular department; that there was no centralization of responsibility for the action of the Cabinet anywhere, except in the President himself.

4. The dissensions between Union men in Missouri are due solely to a factious spirit which is exceedingly reprehensible. The two parties "ought to have their heads knocked together." "Either would rather see the defeat of their adversary than that of JEFFERSON DAVIS." To this spirit of faction is to be ascribed the failure of the Legislature to elect Senators and the defeat of the Missouri Aid bill in Congress, the passage of which the President strongly desired.

The President said that the Union men in Missouri who are in favor of *gradual emancipation* represented his views better than those who are in favor of *immediate emancipation*. In explanation of his views on this subject, the President said that in his speeches he had frequently used as an illustration the case of a man who had an excrescence on the back of his neck, the removal of which, *in one operation*, would result in the death of the patient, while, "tinkering it off by degrees," would preserve life. Although sorely tempted, I did not reply with the illustration of the dog whose tail was amputated by inches, but confined myself to arguments.

The President announced clearly that, as far as he was at present advised, the Radicals in Missouri had no right to consider themselves the exponents of his views on the subject of emancipation in that State.

5. Gen. CURTIS was not relieved on account of any wrong act, or great mistake committed by him. The system of Provost-Marshals, established by him throughout the State, gave rise to violent complaint. That the President had thought at one time to appoint Gen. FREMONT in his place; that at another time he had thought of appointing Gen. MCDOWELL, whom he characterized as a good and loyal, though very unfortunate soldier; and that at last Gen. SCOFIELD was appointed, with a view, if possible, to reconcile and satisfy the two factions in Missouri. He has instructions not to interfere with either party, but to confine himself to his military duties.

I assure you, gentlemen, that our side of the case was as fully presented as the occasion permitted. At the close of the conversation, the President remarked that there was evidently a "serious misunderstanding" springing up between him and the Germans of St. Louis, which he would like to see removed.

Observing to him that the difference of opinion related to facts, men and measures, I withdrew.

I am, very respectfully, &c.,

JAMES TAUSSIG.

The National Finances.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, June 11.

The general loan agent reports the sale of $1,509,000 five-twenties yesterday, and $1,369,100 to-day, at the various agencies in loyal cities and States, the deliveries of bonds being made to May 20th, and every effort is making by the Treasury Department to increase the supply.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5; five copies one year, $12. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the
Night Blooming Cereus,
A Most Exquisite,
Delicate and Fragrant Perfume,
Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful
Flower from which it takes its name.
Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities.
A sample bottle open for inspection.
PHALON & SON.
Principal Depot No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. For sale everywhere.

S. T.—1860—X.

CAUTION.—The Plantation Bitter Bottle is secured to us by United States Letters Patent.

To imitate or use it for any other purpose is a crime, punishable with fine and imprisonment. Parties are warned of the consequences of filling empty bottles with any other mixture, whether calling it Plantation Bitters or by any other name. We pay cash, 60 cents per dozen, or $7 20 per gross, for all empty bottles, delivered at our manufactory, No. 105 Liberty-st., thus removing any excuse for ignorance.

Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters in bulk, or by the gallon, is a swindler and imposter. We sell only in our regular bottles, all bearing our private United States stamp and steel-plate label and signature.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

It Operates Like Magic.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for Children Teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain. Sure to regulate the bowels. Perfectly safe in all cases, as millions of mothers can testify.

Twenty-five cents a bottle.

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Foote's Patent
UMBRELLA LOCK STAND,
is at once ingenious and useful. Its introduction into counting-rooms, hotels, offices and halls, and other places of public and private resort, must become general.—*New-York Times.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Round Hill Hotel, Northampton, Mass., overlooks the broadest and most beautiful portion of the Connecticut Valley, and is in proximity to Mounts Tom and Holyoke, of world-wide celebrity, with carriages running almost hourly between.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-machines,
With valuable improvements.
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New York.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.
3,000 FLANNEL SUITS, Blue, Light and Black.
3,000 ALPACA COATS.
2,500 LINEN DUSTERS.
At Retail,
At EVANS', 66 and 68 } FULTON-ST.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Straw Hats.
A large and varied stock of STRAW HATS, for both old and young, together with FRENCH SOFT HATS and TRAVELING CAPS, MILITARY HATS and CAPS in every variety at WHITE'S, No. 216 Broadway, under the Museum.

Neuralgia and Rheumatism.—Persons afflicted with either of these diseases are earnestly desired to try STURGIS' ELECTRIC COMPOUND, a remedy which is more effective than anything ever before discovered.
B. W. WILLIAMS, Proprietor, Boston. D. S. BARNES & CO., New-York, No. 202 Broadway, General Agents.

Craig's Celebrated Microscope Mailed Free, with 6 beautiful mounted objects, for $3; with 24 objects, $5, by Henry Craig, 180 Centre-st., third floor, New-York. Liberal discount to dealers. Broadway retailers: Fowler & Wells, 308; Optical Institute, under Barnum's.

City Ladies and Ladies from the Country, if you wish Wedding Slippers, Gaiters, Summer Balmora's and Gaiter Boots, with Boys' and Misses' Boots and Shoes of all the various styles, patronize MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

The Country Residence in Elizabeth, N. J., built by Joseph Benjamin, Esq., which is offered for sale in our columns to-day, is well worth the attention of any one seeking a beautiful and elegant home.

Second-hand Safes
FOR SALE,
CHEAP FOR CASH,
AT NO. 100 MAIDEN-LANE.

Sewing-machines to Rent,
And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured, without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

MARRIED.

BOWEN—TOWNSEND.—In St. George's Church, Newburgh, on Wednesday, June 3, by Rev. John Brown, D. D., WM. R. BROWN to MARY ALICE, daughter of the late Wm. H. Townsend, all of Newburgh. No cards.

BRADHURST—RODWELL.—In Newark, on Wednesday, June 10, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Mr. Stansbury, CHARLES C. BRADHURST, of New-York, to KATE T. B. RODWELL.

CAGWIN—YOUNG.—On Thursday, June 11, at the Church of the Incarnation, by Rev. J. W. Diller, D. D., of Brooklyn, F. L. CAGWIN to CAROLINE ELIZABETH, daughter of John Young, all of Joliet, Ill. No cards.

CADY—BULKLEY.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 10, by Rev. Dr. Prentiss, J. CLEAVELAND CADY to JULIA, eldest daughter of Dr. Henry D. Bulkley.

DONALDSON—GROSJEAN.—On Thursday, June 11, at the residence of the bride's parents, Greenpoint, L. I., by Rev. G. Talmage, ANSON M. DONALDSON, of New-York, to ANN ELIZA GROSJEAN, only daughter of Charles Grosjean, Esq., of Greenpoint, L. I.

GOODWIN—MILLER.—On Wednesday, June 10, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. A. P. Van Gieson, M. AUGUSTUS GOODWIN, of New-York, to JENNIE C., youngest daughter of Franklin R. Miller, Esq., of Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. No cards.

LAWRENCE—MANN.—In Worcester, Mass., on Wednesday, June 10, by Rev. T. E. St. John, Mr. JOHN G. LAWRENCE, of Newburgh, to Miss MARY E. MANN, of Worcester. No cards.

MITCHELL—ROSE.—On Thursday, June 11, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. Mitchell, of New-York, JOHN J. MITCHELL, M. D., of New-York, and PHILENA B., daughter of Norman Rose, Esq., of Schuyler's Lake, N. Y. No cards issued.

STOUT—COFFIN.—In the Irvington Presbyterian Church, on Wednesday evening, June 10, by Rev. Chas. K. McHarg, THOMAS H. STOUT to SARAH L., only daughter of Mr. Edmund Coffin, of Irvington, on the Hudson.

PARKER—BERTHOLF.—On Wednesday evening, June 10, at St. Ann's Church, by Rev. Dr. Thos. Gallaudet, CHARLES E. PARKER to CATHERINE ANN BERTHOLF, youngest daughter of Dr. H. Bertholf.

VANDERVOORT—KIP.—In Fishkill, N. Y., on Wednesday, June 10, by Rev. F. M. Kip, J. V. W. VANDERVOORT, of New-York, to MARY R., daughter of the officiating clergyman.

WHITTEMORE—SPENCER.—At Naugatuck, Conn., on Wednesday, June 10, by Rev. C. S. Sherman, J. HOWARD WHITTEMORE and JULIA A. SPENCER, all of Naugatuck.

WISNER—FALLS.—On Wednesday, June 10, by Rev. Dr. Hobart, RENSSELAER J. WISNER, of Pittston, Penn., to MARGARET, daughter of the late Wm. H. Falls, of this City.

YOUNG—WARNER.—On Wednesday, June 10, at St. Stephen's Church, by Rev. Dr. Cummings, Mr. EDWARD T. YOUNG to Miss CORINNE WARNER.

☞ California papers please copy.

DIED.

ADAMSON.—In Fordham, on Wednesday evening, June 10, ISABELLA C., daughter of the late Constantine Adamson.

Her funeral will take place on Saturday morning, 13th inst., at 10 o'clock, from the Church of our Lady of Mercy, Fordham, where a Requiem Mass will be offered up for the repose of her soul.

CANFIELD.—Fell in action on the Rappahannock, on Tuesday, June 9, Capt. CHARLES W. CANFIELD, Second United States cavalry, aged 29 years.

The funeral services will be held at St. Peter's Church, Morristown, N. J., on Saturday, June 13, at 11 A. M. His friends, and those of his mother and family, are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

CRAWFORD.—On Thursday, June 11, JOSEPH CRAWFORD, aged 61 years.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, 14th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his son, Timothy R. Crawford, Jamaica, L. I.

HAMMOND.—On Wednesday evening, June 10, Mr. WM. HAMMOND, formerly of the Suffolk House, White-st., a native of Bury St. Edmonds, England, aged 35 years.

His friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 127 Bleecker-st.

☞ London and Suffolk papers please copy.

HALSEY.—On Wednesday morning, June 10, JULIA F HALSEY, aged 63 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her brothers, John, William and Charles Halsey, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday afternoon, 12th inst., at 3¼ o'clock, from the residence of her sister, Mrs. Anna M. Rosenbaum, Clinton-av., Brooklyn, second house south of Myrtle-av.

NOBLE.—In Essex County, N. Y., on Friday, June 5, RANSOM NOBLE, aged 85 years.

PATERSON.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 10, at the residence of his mother, JAMES PATERSON, only son of James and Jennet Paterson, aged 23 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends, and members of Baxter Hook and Ladder Company No. 15, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at St. John's Chapel, Varick-st., on Friday, June 12, at 1 o'clock.

TUDOR.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 10, of inflammation of the brain, MARY LOUISE, infant daughter of Edward A. and Mary Tudor, aged 9 months and 8 days.

WEED.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, June 9, WM. H. WEED, of the firm of Weed & Furnald, of this City.

His friends, and the friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 8 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, on Friday, 12th inst., at 2 P. M., without further notice.

WILSON.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 9, Mrs. JOSEPHINE WILSON, daughter of the late John Braham, of England, in the 33d year of her age.

☞ London (England) papers please copy.

WHITE.—In this City, on Thursday morning, June 11, suddenly, of paralysis, MARY ANN T., wife of Henry S. White, deceased, aged 52 years, 11 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her son-in-law, Walton J. Oughten, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 120 West 29th-st.

☞ Boston, Philadelphia and Connecticut papers please copy.

WORTMAN.—In Millstone, Somerset County, N. J., on Monday, June 1, suddenly, PETER WORTMAN, Sr., aged 64 years.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 323.—June 11, 1863.

41, 65, 52, 15, 7, 45, 55, 46, 12, 39.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 324.—June 11, 1863.

42, 49, 68, 3, 73, 2, 52, 50, 30, 39, 18, 23.

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MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

JUNE,
1863.
An unusually fine assortment
of
LINENS, DRILLINGS,
and
SUMMER WOOLENS,
Ready made and made to order,
And at Reduced Prices.
DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, corner GRAND-ST.,
BROADWAY, corner WARREN-ST.

DR. B. SEGNITZ
CURES
DISEASES OF THE THROAT
AND LUNGS
BY THE LOCAL APPLICATION OF INNOXIOUS AGENTS
Through his newly-invented Instrument.
Eminent success in numerous inveterate cases attested.
CONSULTING ROOMS,
No. 835 Broadway and 13th-st.

R. R. R.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
Proves its superiority to all other remedies, in relieving the sufferer of pain at once. A few minutes is sufficient to convince the most skeptical of its marvelous powers. So swift is its action in soothing the most violent pain, allaying irritation and inflammation, in transforming the rheumatic, the crippled and bed-ridden to the enjoyment of ease and comfort, in curing dysentery, diarrhœa and all internal and external pains, that patients ascribe its talismanic power to enchantment instead of the plain matter-of-fact results from its skillfully combined properties. Whenever there is pain, use it. Sold by Druggists.

NOW READY.
MYRES' AMAZONE TINCTURE,
For the growth and preservation of the Hair.
Sold by all druggists.

KNAPP'S EXTRACT OF ROOTS
FOR MAKING
ROOT BEER.
One of the pleasantest and healthiest Beverages
known is made from this Extract, and its
invigorating qualities are such as to
recommend it alike to the
invalid, as well as those
in the enjoyment of
good health.
Druggists, Masters of Vessels, Hotel-keepers,
Root Beer Makers, Sutlers in the Army,
Private Families, &c., will find it to
their advantage to use this invaluable Compound, as it will insure to them at all times
a healthy and delicious Beverage.
GENERAL DEPOT,
No. 362 Hudson-st., New-York.
25 cents, 50 cents, $1 and $2 50 per bottle,
and $8 per gallon—with full directions.
Sold by Druggists generally.

THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY'S MEDICAL INSTITUTION
Has been removed from No. 2 Bond-st. to
NO. 139 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK,
(*Near corner of Fulton,*)
Over the wholesale drug store of A. B. SANDS & CO.
The celebrated Graefenberg Uterine Catholicon, and all of the Graefenberg Family Medicines are sold, wholesale and retail, as above.
Dr. J. F. BRIDGE, the Resident Physician, will consult with his friends and patients at No. 139 WILLIAM-ST., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

SPRING AND SUMMER.
I have just completed my extensive stock of SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING, not surpassed in the way of assortment, taste, style, or price in this City. The custom room, children's and furnishing department not equaled. Entire satisfaction given, or money returned. Please call and examine for yourselves.
F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

BEDS, MATTRESSES, FEATHERS, &c
Good and cheap, at
WILLARD'S,
No. 384 Hudson-st.,
Corner Houston-st.

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE,

JUNE 4, 1863.—At a regular meeting of the Republican Central Committee, held at headquarters, corner of Broadway and 23d-st., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted and ordered to be published:

Resolved, That the members of the Republican Central Committee desire again to express their full faith in those vital principles of Free Speech and a Free Press, which have so long been maintained by the Republican party, and often in time past under circumstances of personal peril.

Resolved, That one of the great blessings to be gained in the complete overthrow of the Slaveholders' Rebellion will be, we trust, the full protection of Free Speech and a Free Press in that large portion of our country where these privileges of a free people have been so long entirely denied.

Resolved, That we know of no community where so much freedom of speech and of the Press is permitted as in the Free States of this country—a most remarkable example of which freedom of speech was exhibited in the meeting, held in this City on the 3d inst., of the Fernando Wood party, where those who openly avowed themselves as Secessionists—those who came from States now in rebellion, and where *all freedom* is but a mockery—those who had, in time past, assisted in breaking up meetings held for free discussion—each and all of those persons gave full vent to their traitorous thoughts, maligning, with their abuse, both the civil and military officers of our Government, praising only our country's enemies, and showing a greater sympathy for those who are now doing their utmost to destroy our Republic than for its brave defenders.

Resolved, That while all true patriots can only feel scorn and contempt for those who thus, in the time of their country's peril, seek only the interests of *party*, even to the sacrifice of their country's honor, still we would ever uphold the sacred principles of Free Speech and a Free Press, subject, of course, to that control necessary to preserve the welfare and safety of the whole people—believing that the evil designs of wicked men may be more readily guarded against when they are permitted to express their own base purposes.

WILLIAM A. DARLING, Chairman.

ALBERT M. PALMER, } Secretaries.
JOHN J. SHAW, }

ENGLISH HAM AND PEAS—BACON AND GREENS—SALMON AND PEAS—FOR DINNER FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.
"Stick your fork in the fat, wrap your greens round the bacon.
And you'll say there's no dish like Bacon and Greens."
—*Sam Cowell.*
RICHARDSON, Agent, No. 66 Maiden-lane, corner William-st. Dunlop's Ale in fine condition. For sale, English Hams, Bacon, Stilton and Chedda Cheese, Scotch Oatmeal.

FURNITURE.—F. KRUTINA, AT HIS MANUFACTORY and Warerooms, Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st., has on hand a splendid assortment of
FASHIONABLE FURNITURE,
which he will sell at the
VERY LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE.
All goods warranted.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES and *Herald* for 1861 and 1862, each nicely bound. Address WILLIAM, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE
STORY OF ELIZABETH,
A TALE,
BY MISS THACKERAY,
(The Daughter of the Novelist.)
A most charming story. "By all means read the story of Elizabeth," is the general remark of the Press. Neat 16mo, paper covers. Price 30 cents.
JAMES G. GREGORY, Publisher,
No. 46 Walker-st., N. Y.

HUNT'S MERCHANTS' MAGAZINE,
AND
COMMERCIAL REVIEW.
Established July, 1839.
This Magazine is now ready for June, containing valuable articles on—1. England's Tax System, pointing out the lessons to be learned by the United States from England's experience—2. Commercial Law, being the third article of the Series—3. The Stock of Gold in the United States—4. France, her Commercial Situation, &c., from 1847 to 1864 inclusive—5. Commercial and Financial Review for the month—6. Savings Banks, their history, unclaimed deposits and surplus moneys—besides many other papers of interest.
WITH THE NEXT NUMBER
THE MERCHANTS' MAGAZINE
ENTERS UPON THE
TWENTY-FIFTH YEAR OF ITS EXISTENCE.
Hereafter the necessity for this standard periodical to the Merchant, Banker and Statesman will be increased many fold. We are as a nation entering upon new and, to us, untried paths, and all commercial and financial questions have become of far greater importance, and for the future deserve and must receive closer and more general attention. It will, therefore, be the object of the proprietor to secure, in every department of the Magazine, the assistance of the best talent the country affords, and thus enable it to retain the high position it has ever held as an authority on all commercial and financial subjects.
EACH NUMBER WILL, AS HERETOFORE, BE DEVOTED TO BANKING, CURRENCY AND TRADE; TRADE, COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION; AND IN GENERAL ALL MATTERS INVOLVING THE GREAT MERCANTILE AND INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS OF THE COUNTRY AND WORLD.
THE SERIES OF ARTICLES ON COMMERCIAL LAW, COMMENCED IN THE APRIL MAGAZINE, will be continued, discussing every month some branch of the Law-Merchant, thus furnishing information that every Merchant and business man needs, in an interesting and intelligible manner, requiring no legal education to understand.
THE COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL REVIEW, PUBLISHED EACH MONTH, furnishes in the numbers for the year a complete financial history for the twelve months, in a form more convenient for preservation and reference than can elsewhere be found.
Terms, five dollars per year.
WILLIAM B. DANA, Editor and Proprietor,
No. 61 William-st.

JEEMS PIPES' AMAZING BOOK.
ONE OF THE RICHEST BOOKS EVER OUT.
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DRIFTING ABOUT.
SKETCHES, STORIES, PICTURES, AND GOSSIP about everybody, and everything in creation.
DRIFTING ABOUT; OR, WHAT "JEEMS PIPES, OF PIPESVILLE," SAW AND DID. A humorous autobiography, By STEPHEN MASSETT. Illustrated with comic woodcuts, by Mullen. *** One of the most original, comic, exciting, witty, miraculous, anecdotal, amusing, entertaining, remarkable books ever published.
Price, cloth bound, 12mo., $1 25.
CARLETON, Publisher,
No. 413 Broadway, corner Lispenard-st.

WILL BE PUBLISHED TO-MORROW, SATURDAY,
THE CASTLE'S HEIR,
BY
MRS HENRY WOOD,
AUTHOR OF "VERNER'S PRIDE," "EARL'S HEIRS," "EAST LYNNE," ETC.
A NEW DOMESTIC NOVEL OF REAL LIFE
will be published and for sale TO-MORROW (Saturday) MORNING, by all booksellers, complete in two large octavo volumes. Price 50 cents a volume in paper cover, or the whole bound in one volume, cloth, for $1 25.
Published and for sale by
T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
No. 306 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW
why Western and Southern people have torpid livers, read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,
a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Contents tables free, at the principal newspaper depots throughout the country, at E. Warner's, No. 1 Vesey-st., or of the author, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

THOSE EXQUISITE AND EXTRAORDINARY BOOKS, WITH FINE STEEL ENGRAVINGS.—For particulars inquire at the office of publication, No. 30 Ann-st., New-York. CALVIN BLANCHARD keeps that place. It is on the shortest route from from Wall-st. to the city cars. Come to No. 30 Ann-st., and be delighted.

DON'T SELL YOUR BOOKS FOR OLD PAPER.—Libraries, Pamphlets, Magazines, &c., bought for cash. 100,000 books on science, history, biography, &c., on hand. 10,000 pieces of music at less than quarter price. LEGGAT BROTHERS, No. 119 Nassau-st., near Beekman.

MILITARY.

INVALID CORPS, U. S. A.

INVALID CORPS, U. S. A.
INVALID CORPS, U. S. A.
RECRUITS WANTED.
RECRUITS WANTED.
Recruiting Rendezvous, No. 65 Franklin-st.

Only those men disabled in the service, whether still in the army, or honorably discharged, will be received in this

CORPS OF HONOR.

Those capable of performing guard duty and light marches will be assigned to duty in the First Battalion; those who have lost an arm, to the Second Battalion; those who have lost a leg, and are least effective, to the Third Battalion.

JAS. W. POWELL, Jr.,
First Lieutenant Invalid Corps, U. S. A.,
Recruiting Officer.

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST-MARSHAL,
FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
No. 271 Broadway, New-York City.

CAVALRY.

PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22, 1863.

All men who desire to join any particular regiment of cavalry now in the field, are hereby authorized to present themselves at any time during the next thirty days to the Board of Enrollment in their respective Districts. The Board shall examine them, and determine upon their fitness for the service, and if found to be fit, the Provost-Marshal of the District shall give them transportation tickets to the general rendezvous, at the headquarters of the A. A. Provost-Marshal General of the State. As soon as they present themselves at this general rendezvous, they shall be duly mustered by a mustering and disbursing officer, and paid by him the bounty allowed by law.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

Persons desiring to enlist will present themselves at these headquarters without delay.

JOEL B. ERHARDT,
Captain and Provost-Marshal,
Fourth Congressional District.

INVALID CORPS, U. S. A.

Col. ROBERT NUGENT, A. A. Provost-Marshal-General, has established the General Recruiting Rendezvous for the Invalid Corps of Honor at No. 65 Franklin-st.

Only those officers and soldiers who have been disabled in the service and can present letters of recommendation will be received. Application to be first made to the Board of Enrollment for the District in which the applicant resides, and the certificates of this Board to be then presented to either of the undersigned.

JAMES CROWIE, Captain.
HAMILTON LIEBER, Captain.
Invalid Corps, U. S. A., Recruiting Officers.

NEW-YORK HEADQUARTERS,
ANDREW JOHNSON CAVALRY,
FOR SPECIAL SERVICE IN EASTERN TENNESSEE.
NO. 167 BROADWAY,
ERNEST M. BEMENT,
Colonel Commanding.

PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, May 22, 1863.
NOTICE.

THE ATTENTION OF ALL OFFICERS who have been honorably discharged on account of wounds or disability, and who desire to reenter the service in the Invalid Corps, is called to the provisions of General Orders, No. 105, of 1863, from the War Department, published in the papers throughout the country. Such officers are requested to comply promptly with the provisions of that order, and to send their written applications, as therein provided, for positions in the Invalid Corps, (stating the character of their disability,) with as little delay as possible, to the Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General of the State in which they may be. Such Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General will at once forward the applications, with his indorsement, to the Provost-Marshal-General at Washington.

Officers for the Invalid Corps will be appointed immediately upon furnishing the papers required by General Order, No. 105, of 1863, from War Department. Their pay and emoluments will commence from date of acceptance of such appointments, and not from date of organization of the respective commands to which they may be assigned.

J. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22, 1863.

ALL MEN WHO DESIRE TO JOIN ANY particular regiment of cavalry now in the field, are hereby authorized to present themselves at any time during the next thirty days to the Board of Enrollment in their respective districts. The Board shall examine them, and determine upon their fitness for the service, and, if found to be fit, the Provost-Marshal of the District shall give them transportation tickets to the general rendezvous, at the headquarters of the A. A. Provost-Marshal General of the State. As soon as they present themselves at this general rendezvous, they shall be duly mustered by a mustering and disbursing officer, and paid by him the bounty allowed by law.

JAMES B. FRY, Provost-Marshal-General.

CIGARS!—THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE CONstantly on hand and offer the same to the trade and supply orders for
From 10 to 500 ml. State and Connecticut seed Conchas.
From 10 to 100 ml. Seed and Havana Conchas.
From 10 to 500 ml. Seed and Havana mixed Conchas.
From 10 to 100 ml. Cubanas, all qualities.
20 ml. Chinshurah Manillas, Nos. 2 and 3.
Genuine Manilla, No. 2.
Genuine imported Havana Cigars, most any brand.
All goods warranted as represented and sold only for cash at the lowest market prices. Mail orders promptly attended to by KELLNER & MOORE,
Manufacturers, No. 91 William-st., New-York.

TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.—ALBUMENIZED Paper for Cartes de Visite. The best is made by
E. & H. T. ANTHONY,
Manufacturers of Photo Materials, 501 Broadway, N. Y.
Formula for silvering, &c., furnished to purchasers.

AUCTION SALES.

J. H. Draper, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER,

Office No. 36 Pine-st.
FRIDAY, June 12,

At 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Buildings.

By order of the executors of the late Samuel Glover.

2 Union Club 7 per cent. Bonds, $500 each, interest payable May and November.

2 Harlem Railroad 7 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds, $1,000 each, interest payable May and November.

3 Michigan Central Sinking Fund Convertible 8 per cent. Mortgage Bonds, $1,000 each, redeemable 1882.

92 shares Bank of Commerce, $100 each.

9 shares Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Stock, $100 each.

2 United States 5 per cent. Bonds, redeemable in 1871, $1,000 each.

Also for account of whom it may concern, at same time and place:

$5,500 Connecticut 6 per cent. Bonds, due after 1871, interest payable January and July.

$3,000 Vermont 6 per cent. Bonds, due after 1871, interest payable June and December.

$3,000 New-Jersey 6 per cent. Bonds, due 1871, interest payable January and July.

$1,000 Hartford City 6 per cent. Bonds, due 1876, interest payable January and July.

$1,000 Portland City 6 per cent. Bonds, due 1877, interest payable April and October.

$3,000 Chicago City 7 per cent. Sewerage Bonds, due in 1884, interest payable January and July.

$2,000 Jersey City 6 per cent. Water Loan Bonds, interest payable January and July.

$1,000 Chicago and Milwaukee First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bond, due 1874, Coupons payable 1st of May and 1st of November.

$1,000 Great Western Railroad, Illinois, First Mortgage 10 per cent. Bond, due 1868, interest payable 1st of April and 1st of October.

$10,000 Toledo, Logansport and Burlington First Mortgage Bonds, due 1884, interest payable February and August.

$17,000 8 per cent. Chicago, Burlington and Quincy First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds, due 1883, interest payable January and July.

$4,000 Chicago City First Mortgage 6 per cent. Water Loan Bonds, due 1882, interest payable January and July.

1 State of Illinois sterling Bond, £168 16s., seven Coupons attached, £13 10s. each.

$3,000 Chicago City Municipal 6 per cent. Bonds, due about 1876, interest payable January and July.

60 shares Mercantile Mutual Insurance Co., $100 each.

50 shares Columbian Marine Insurance Company.

6 shares Home Fire Insurance Company.

9 shares Columbian Fire Insurance Company.

14 shares Bowery Fire Insurance Company.

10 shares Arctic Fire Insurance Company.

10 shares Importers and Traders Insurance Company.

$1,920 Sun Scrip 1859.

$250 Sun Scrip 1858.

$3,810 Pacific Mutual Insurance Scrip 1861.

$1,000 Great Western Insurance Scrip 1863.

Securities will be received for the above sale till THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

Henry H. Leeds & Co., Auctioneers.

FURNITURE, PIANOS, JEWELRY, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, June 13, at 10½ o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Brussels, velvet and ingrain carpets, three-ply do., carved rosewood suites in purple velvet, rosewood side-table, rosewood secretary bookcase, mahogany wardrobe, gilt frame pier mirror, lace window curtains and cornices, mahogany chairs in hair-cloth, rosewood marble-top side-table, mahogany dressing-bureaus, rosewood corner etageres, gas chandelier, mahogany tête-à-tête in hair-cloth, oak settees, rosewood etagere or book shelf, &c.

At 12 o'clock,

Carved rosewood piano 6⅞ octavo, made by Glenn & Co., of New-York; a superb embroidered and worsted piano cover; rosewood piano, made by McDonald Brothers, New-York. Also, for account of whom it may concern, 14,200 segars, consisting of many favorite brands, viz.: La Rosa de Montabella, L. Flor de Santiago, Paul Morphy, Club House, Henry Clay, &c. Also, an invoice of Jewelry.

HORSES—At 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 23 Nassau-st., a pair of bay horses, about 15 hands 3 inches high, of extra blood stock, kind, gentle and very stylish, sold in consequence of the owner leaving the City. A wagon with moveable top, in good order; but little used.

Daniel H. Burdett, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

BURDETT, JONES & CO. will sell on SATURDAY, June 20, at 12 o'clock, at T. M. Wheeler & Co.'s stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, by virtue of writs of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, as above, the cargoes of the following vessels, viz.: Cargo of prize schooner *Belle*, consisting of

SALT, COFFEE AND COPPERAS.

Also,

Cargo of prize schooner *Annie*, consisting of about 700 bags

TURK'S-ISLAND SALT.

Catalogues may be had at the office of the United States Marshal, Nos. 39 and 41 Chambers-st., and at our office, four days previous to sale.

Also,

On board thereof, prize steamship NICHOLAI I., and prize schooner ANNIE, with their tackle, apparel, &c.

The above vessels lie at Wheeler & Co.'s stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, and permits to examine the same can be had at the United States Marshal's office, Nos 39 and 41 Chambers-st., and at our office, No. 109 Wall-st.

ROBERT MURRAY,
United States Marshal.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

REFEREE'S SALE OF AN ELEGANT

COUNTRY SEAT AT THROGG'S NECK.

By order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of John B. Haskin, referee, E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, June 13, 1863, at 1 o'clock, P. M., on the premises, the elegant property situated at Throgg's Neck, Westchester County, directly on Long Island Sound, being the residence of the late Dominick Lynch Lawrence, situated on the road from the village of Westchester to Fort Schuyler, and within a short distance of the Fort.

The property consisting in all of 131 acres, will be sold in plots of from 5 to 32 acres.

The elegant mansion, together with the outbuildings, will be sold with 82½ acres of land, making a desirable residence.

There are several very fine building sites, offering a rare inducement for investment or residence.

The whole embracing the most beautiful country-seats in the county of Westchester. Maps of the property may be obtained at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

Joseph Hegeman, Auctioneer.

SATURDAY, JUNE 13,

At 10½ A. M. precisely, at the store No. 13 Fulton-av., near Smith-st., Brooklyn,

LARGE SALE OF SADDLERY, HARNESS, TRUNKS, CARPET BAGS, WHIPS, &c.—Comprising the balance of the stock of a wholesale manufacturer retiring from business, removed to this store for convenience of sale, consisting of 300 assorted men's, ladies' and boy's saddles, 12 sets single and 1 double harness, 175 dozen assorted bridles, martingales, halters, &c., 70 dozen whips, 20 dozen collars, 16 dozen carpet bags, 19 ladies' hat boxes, 175 trunks and valises, &c. Catalogues at the salesrooms. Terms cash, in bankable money only.

William Irving, Auctioneer.

SECOND-HAND FURNITURE.

CLINTON B. OSGOOD will sell THIS DAY, June 12, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 83 Cedar-st., near Broadway—Feather beds, cribs, cradles, French bedsteads, card-tables, lounges, tea-table, mahogany centre-tables, painted bureaus, mahogany rockers, iron bedsteads, spring mattresses, stair-rods, cane seat chairs, kitchen-tables, mahogany sofas, stoves, clocks, cottage-bedsteads, mattresses, washstands, Brussels carpets, three rosewood parlor suites in brocatel, standing-desks, book-cases, &c.

George Cook, Auctioneer.

SECOND HAND AND NEW FURNITURE.

THIS DAY at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 141 Broadway, corner Liberty-st., a large and varied stock, viz.: parlor, chamber and dining-room suites, of various styles and coverings, rosewood etageres, library and secretary bookcases, rosewood armoire à-glace, buffets, wardrobes, extension tables, centre and library tables, hall stands, Turkish lounges and easy chairs, mattresses, pillows, candelabras, superb French-plate pier mirror and consoles table, superior iron safe, &c. Catalogues at sale.

Edward Sintzenich, Auctioneer.

CHOICE COLLECTION OF ANCIENT PAINTINGS.—By D. W. IVES & CO., THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, June 12, at 7½ o'clock, at the Derby Gallery, No. 625 Broadway, a choice collection of ancient Paintings, the property of a French gentleman, about to return to Europe. This collection has been made at great expense by its possessor, and contains veritable examples by the artists named, the entire number of paintings being all the property of one owner:

Vanderwerf,
Netscher,
Cuyp,
Boucher,
Paolo Veronese,
Ludovico Carracci,
Wouvermans,
Berghem,
Watteau,
Mieris,
Reynolds,
Breughel,
Greuze,
Lingelbach,
Murillo,
Rubens,
Kaufman,
And others.

Also, some exquisite Enamels and Carvings in Ivory. On exhibition one week before sale, day and evening, and catalogues ready.

Douglass Caulkins, Auctioneer—Office 335 Broadway.

AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE SALE OF OVER $10,000 WORTH OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Such as French plate pier and mantel mirrors, superb carved rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, massive carved rosewood parlor suites, in satin, silver plate, French china ware, &c., &c. On THIS DAY, (Friday,) June 12, at 10½ o'clock precisely, all the superb and costly furniture, oil paintings, statuary and works of art, rosewood drawing-room suites, elegant 7-octave piano-forte, mirrors, velvet and Brussels carpets, &c., contained in the elegant residence No. 218 14th-st., near 8th-av. The auctioneer calls the special attention of the public to this sale, as being the richest and largest assortment of household furniture offered at auction this season. The furniture was all made for the present owner, and is in good order. Full particulars may be found in catalogues, which can be had at the house early on the morning of sale. No postponement. Cartmen in attendance.

GREAT SALE OF LOTS AND CONTRACTS IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO, AT AUCTION—June 17, 1863.—The articles of Association of the CHICAGO LAND COMPANY require that the trust shall be closed, in the month of June, 1863, and that all the property and effects on hand at that time, belonging to the Association, shall be sold at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, in the City of Chicago, on the third WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1863.

The undersigned, Trustee of the Chicago Land Company, will, therefore, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1863, offer for sale on the premises, in the City of Chicago:

749 lots in Sheffield's addition to Chicago.

66 lots in Elston addition, west side of North Branch.

38 lots in Elston addition, east side of North Branch.

67 lots in Wright's addition, west side of North Branch.

3 lots in original town Chicago.

Also mortgages, amply secured, amounting to about eleven thousand five hundred dollars.

Fifty-four contracts, covering 96 lots, on which there are owing an aggregate of about $100,000.

Of these lots 6,732 feet front on a spacious canal of 100 feet wide, now being excavated through the property.

And 4,509 feet front on the North Branch of the Chicago River.

The sale will be continued from day to day until all the property and effects of the Company are sold.

MAHLON D. OGDEN, Trustee.

[illegible] March 16, 1863.

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

PARTITION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON WALL, PINE, 14TH AND 22D STS.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., near Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of John B. Haskin, Referee—

PINE-ST.—Two valuable strips of land on the north side of Pine-st., between Pearl and William sts., being 8 inches front and rear, by 98 feet and 93.6 deep.

14TH-ST.—The four three-story basement brick houses and lots Nos. 294, 296, 298 and 300 West 14th-st., near 10th-ave. Lots each 25 by 103.1½.

ALSO, two lots on the south side of West 14th-st., 75 feet east of 10th-av., known as Nos. 310 and 312, each 25 by 103.1½.

Sales peremptory.

Maps of the property may be had at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

TO CAPITALISTS.

FOR SALE—Four entire blocks of land, bounded by the 10th and 12th avs., 149th, 150th and 151st sts., together with the large and costly mansion house thereon. This property is very desirable, either for investment or improvement, or it is well adapted for any public institution. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT NORTH ENGLEWOOD, N. J., OPPOSITE YONKERS, FOR SALE.—The whole or part of a tract of land of nearly 500 acres, at North Englewood, N. J., known as the James Jay estate, 15 miles from New-York, running west from the Palisades into the valley, comprising meadow, arable and wood land. The Northern Railroad of New-Jersey passes through the property, which abounds with beautiful building sites. Title indisputable; no incumbrance; a large per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or to HENRY A. SWIFT, No. 29 Barclay-st.

FOR SALE—THAT VALUABLE PROPERTY IN the village of Flushing, L. I., bounded by Bridge-st, (200 feet,) Clinton-av. and Flushing Creek, (900 feet,) containing about 36 lots, together with the wharves and docks attached. This property adjoins the town dock, and is the only depot of the steamboats, ferries and other water communications with the village. It is also admirably adapted for extensive manufacturing purposes, where navigable water frontage is desirable. It will be sold on reasonable and accommodating terms, or will be leased for a term of years. Apply to

WILLIAM S. DUKE, No. 161 Broadway.

FOR SALE—14,000 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE IN ONE PLOT.—14,000 acres in Ocean County, N. J., about 3 hours from New-York by Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, known as part of the Hanover Furnace Tract, abounding in cedar, oak and pine timber, fire and other clay; about 1,800 acres of natural cranberry lands, and all in the near vicinity of extensive marl beds. This entire tract is offered for sale, with perfect title in fee simple, for $10 per acre. For maps and other information, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

VALUABLE UNIMPROVED LANDS IN THE STATE OF NEW-YORK FOR SALE—Well worthy the attention of capitalists—40,000 acres, located chiefly in Cattaraugus and Alleghany Counties, known formerly as part of the original Holland Land Co.'s purchase, and more recently as the Devereaux purchase. This property is offered as an entirety, or might be sold in townships. For full particulars, apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., 53x100, with improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to

RIDLEY WATTS, Executor,
No. 704 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN THE OUTSKIRTS OF BROOKLYN, on one of the city railroad routes, a new cottage house of ten rooms, with garden large enough to grow all required by a small family; young fruit trees; two-stall stable and coach-house. Price $6,500; only $3,000 cash required. Address H. L., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

TWO DESIRABLE COTTAGES—MARBLE mantels, grates, gas pipes, filled in to peak, with four lots, on Putnam-av., near Reid-av., Brooklyn, within five minutes' walk of three railroads to New-York ferries. Terms unusually favorable. Inquire of W. A. FITCH, *Agriculturist* Office, No. 41 Park-row.

FOR SALE—BOARDING SCHOOL, SUITABLE for school, Summer residence or boarding-house, situated in the most healthy and pleasant part of Pennsylvania. Address J. W. SIMONTON, Esq., Harrisburgh, Penn.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE IN ELIZABETH, N. J.—ONE of the most delightful country residences in the vicinity of New-York. The house is built in modern style, has twelve finished rooms, besides cellars and attic and two bath-rooms. Water and gas in the house. The grounds contain six acres handsomely laid out; walks, shade-trees and every variety of fruit, and a large kitchen garden in the rear; a carriage-house, stable, cow-house and hennery and suitable pasture for horse or cows. This residence is situated on South-st., at the head of Broad, about 10 minutes' walk from the depot. There is nothing more desirable in Elizabeth, and was improved by Joseph Benjamin, Esq., for his own use. For terms, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., New-York.

TO LET—NEAR FORT WASHINGTON DEPOT, a first-class brick residence, with fine river view, containing all the modern improvements, gas, water, range, bath; 15 rooms; grounds large; ornamental and natural shade trees, shrubbery, vines, &c., &c.; good coach-house, salt water bath-house, &c. Accessible to and from the City hourly by railroad; supplies furnished at the door; schools, churches and markets convenient. Terms moderate. Apply to A. B. MILLS, Agent, 154th-st. and 10th-av. Inclose postage stamp for reply.

FOR SALE—AMONG THE BERKSHIRE HILLS, about 15 minutes' drive from the village of Great Barrington, Mass., a country villa, with outhouses, new and in good repair, and 12 acres of land in high cultivation, well stocked with fruit and shade trees and well watered. Bash-pish Falls, Salisbury Lakes and other places of notoriety easily accessible, and drives in vicinity not to be excelled. Apply to EDWARD L. SNYDER, 56 Cedar-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET—For one year—At Wassessing, N. J., 50 minutes from Cortlandt-st.; a modern two-story house, containing ten rooms; with barn and outbuildings, and about 15 acres adjoining, if desired; large garden, excellent water; 14 trains to and from New-York daily. Address G. F. D., Box No. 3,667 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO RENT—AT SUMMIT, N. J., two minutes' walk from the Morris & Essex Railroad depot, two beautiful new cottages, with all conveniences for a private family, for Summer or Winter, furnished or unfurnished, 1¼ hours' ride from the City. Will be rented very reasonable to desirable tenants. For particulars, apply to J. RIERA, No. 50 Exchange-place.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT TARRYTOWN, a beautiful residence, with five acres of land. Brick house, new, containing 13 rooms, and all the modern improvements of a City dwelling. Fruit and shade trees, stable, carriage-house, &c.; good view of the river. Apply to NEWMAN & FITTON, No. 25 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FIRST-CLASS double house in Peekskill, on high ground, near the Hudson River; lot contains ¾ of an acre; abundance of choice fruit; little money required. Inquire of O. V. CRANE, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FARM ON LONG ISLAND, three miles north of Suffolk Station; new dwelling-house, first-class outbuildings, two fish-ponds, &c., and about 300 acres of land. For terms and particulars, apply to G. C. & E. J. GENET, No. 10 Pine-st.

TO LET—NEAR SOUTH ORANGE, A CHARMING little cottage beautifully located; also a large residence, well calculated for a boarding house, both partially furnished, if desired. Apply at Drug store, Bowery, corner 4th-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—FOR TWO months from July 6; beautifully situated, with ample grounds, garden, stable, and abundant fruit, on the Hudson, one hour from New-York. Inquire of S. BROWN, Office Seaman's Friend Society, No. 80 Wall-st.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE,

On Long Island, about eight miles from Fulton Ferry, at Jamaica; 81 acres, with good improvements, having a front of 919 feet on the Brooklyn and Jamaica plank road, and 943 feet on each side of Atlantic-av., about 1½ miles above Woodruff's Hotel. A rare opportunity is now offered to capitalists for investment, being very eligibly located for dividing into city lots. For further particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 52 ACRES, IN WHOLE or in part; one of the most desirable to cut up into 12 building sites of 3 or 4 acres each; a good investment for any person wishing to retain the homestead, with 10 acres, as a clear profit; a New-York neighborhood already building up around it; 20 minutes from Cortlandt-st., close to Mulford Station, and near Elizabeth, N. J. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW and CO., Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York, or XENOPHON JOUST, Esq., Mulford Station.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FARM OF 50 acres, at Spring Valley, Rockland County; one of 65 acres Bergen County, one of 35 acres Bergen County; a mill and water power, with good dwelling in Bergen County, N. J. Apply to IRELAND, TAULMAN & CO., No. 1 Tryon Row.

TO LET.

TO LET—DWELLING-HOUSE NO. 26 BEACH-st., opposite St. John's Park—3 stories and attic; gas and water throughout; newly painted; suitable for private residence, or respectable boarding-house. Inquire of LORD, DAY & LORD, No. 45 Exchange-place, or JOHN C. LORD & BRO., No. 36 Broadway.

TO LET—AT RYE, ONE-QUARTER OF A MILE from the depot, a neat 2-story cottage, 36 by 40, furnished, with one acre of ground. House handsomely situated and well shaded; garden all made.

BULKLEY & FINK, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

TO LET—A BRICK HOUSE IN A FINE LOCATION in Brooklyn, within five minutes' walk of Wall and Fulton Ferries. Apply to R. CORNELL WHITE, No. 11 Murray-st.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

STEAM POWER TO LET.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Apply before noon. Engines 1,000 horse power.

SAML. LEGGETT, Supt.

FINANCIAL.

LAKE ERIE AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.

The Lake Erie and Pacific Railroad Company, in the State of Indiana, now offer for sale their entire issue of $890,000 First and only, Mortgage Bonds, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York.

These bonds are secured by a DEED OF TRUST, constituting the FIRST and ONLY lien upon the entire Road, its franchises, appurtenances, rolling stock, &c.

Its route is along the White Water Valley, from Rushville to Union, a distance of about sixty miles, and passes through the richest, best cultivated and most densely populated portion of the State of Indiana.

The road is the CENTRAL SECTION of the otherwise completed TRUNK LINE, connecting the great Southwest at LOUISVILLE, Ky., on the Ohio River, and at an early day with TOLEDO and SANDUSKY, on Lake Erie.

The Company is wholly without debt (except its bonded debt) and being strong in its local traffic, and connecting with roads that must necessarily largely increase the volume of its revenues, the BOARD OF DIRECTORS, with great confidence, invite the attention of capitalists to these securities, believing that they offer an opportunity for a first-class railroad investment, than which, in their judgment, there is no better to be had.

The published exhibits of the Company, together with a map showing the locality and advantages of the Road, can be had from either of the Trustees of the Deed of Trust, in this City, named below, and from either of whom the bonds are only to be had.

TRUSTEES:
GEORGE A. ROBBINS,
No. 54 William-st.
GEORGE T. M. DAVIS,
No. 47 Exchange-place.

NEW-YORK, May 18, 1863.

AGENCY OF THE UNITED STATES "5-20" YEAR 6 PER CENT. LOAN.

OFFICE OF LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st.

We supply these bonds, as *agents*, in all denominations, "*at par*" *interest in gold*, commencing to the purchaser upon deposit of the money.

The privilege of subscribing to this Loan will cease on and after July 1, 1863.

Orders, accompanied by draft on New-York or current funds, will receive prompt attention.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers,
and Dealers in Securities and Gold.

INSURANCE STOCKS.

Special attention given to the purchase and sale of Insurance and Bank Stocks, &c., at private sale.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer,
(Late with Adrian H. Muller.) No. 14 Pine-st.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

Will continue to furnish

U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,

as long as issued by Government, at par and interest.

CHECKS on CITY BANKS received in payment.

INTEREST on BONDS to commence on day of deposit.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND for sale at market rate—

U. S. 6s, 1881.

U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Gold.

U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Currency.

SEVEN THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.

VERMILYE & CO.

GRANT & SON,

No. 58 WALL-ST.,

Have constantly on hand all descriptions U. S. Government Securities.

U. S. 6 per cent. Coupon and Reg'd Bonds.

U. S. 6 per cent. Five-Twenty Bonds.

U. S. 6 per cent. One Year Certificates (old and new.)

U. S. 7 3-10 per cent. Treasury Notes.

And are prepared to deliver Five Twenty Bonds, with full Coupon from May 1, or bearing interest from date of subscription. Certificates of indebtedness collected promptly. Interest received in gold remitted or accounted for at market rate.

Commercial paper bought and sold.

JOHNS & BRO.

HENRY V. D. JOHNS, JNO. KENSEY JOHNS,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York.

We respectfully solicit orders for the sale and for the purchase of City and country property, and would refer to the following gentlemen of this City:

R. H. LOWRY, Esq., Pres't of the Bank of the Republic.
WM. R. TRAVERS, Esq., Banker.
JACOB D. VERMILYE, Esq.
P. M. BRYSON, Esq.
Messrs. MOSES TAYLOR & Co.

UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected, and returns made promptly.

The gold received for interest remitted, or accounted for at the market price in currency, at the option of holders.

KETCHUM, SON & CO.
No. 40 Exchange-place.

ARMY AND NAVY BANKING HOUSE.

Commissioned Officers' Accounts adjusted and cashed. Quartermasters', Navy Agents' and Ordnance vouchers purchased.

JOHN B. MURRAY,
Army and Navy Banker,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

CASH ADVANCES

Made upon Vessels, Merchandise and all Securities. Address, confidentially, CAPITALIST, Box No. 105 New-York Post-office.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

No. 170 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 9, 1863.

At an election for Directors, held on the 1st inst., the following gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing year:

JACOB BROUWER,
RUSSEL STEBBINS,
M. L. MARSH,
P. L. FOULKE,
G. C. SATTERLEE,
JOSEPH JAMISON,
WM. WHITEWRIGHT,
JOHN D. WARD,
JAMES THOMPSON,
CHAS. H. CLAYTON,
FRANCIS A. THOMPSON,
THEOPHILUS ANTHONY,
G. B. SATTERLEE,
T. C. CHARDAVOYNE,
NEHEMIAH KNIGHT,
NELSON RUNYON,
DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
ROBERT H. BERDELL,
JOHN H. TALMAN,
EDWARD OOTHOUT,
JOHN J. McLAREN.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board JACOB BROUWER, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President of the Company.

LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Sec'y.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, June 10, 1863.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank for the ensuing year, held on the 9th inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected, viz.:

FRANCIS A. PALMER.
JOHN BODINE.
JNO. S. HARRIS.
HELMUS W. WELLS.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS.
GEORGE H. PLATT.
JOHN R. LAWRENCE.
GEORGE C. PETERS.
FRANCIS P. FURNALD.
CHARLES BURKHALTER.
JOSEPH RUDD.
WILLIAM A. HALL.
JAMES IRWIN.
DANIEL DEVLIN.
HENRY L. HOQUET.
WARREN HARRIOT.
JONA. W. ALLEN.

And the following-named gentlemen were elected Inspectors of the next succeeding election, viz.:

DANIEL EMBURY,
CORNS. L. EVERITT, and
DAVID E. WHEELER.

At a meeting of the Board, subsequently held, F. A. PALMER, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO.
Office No. 58 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, June 3, 1863.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company held at their office on Monday, the 1st inst., the following gentlemen were unanimously elected for the ensuing year, viz.:

Shepherd Knapp,
Richard J. Thorne,
James E. Cooley,
John P. Nesmith,
Lambert Suydam,
Christian H. Sand,
Charles Yates,
Paul Spofford,
George P. Pollen,
George Carpenter,
Anthony P. Halsey,
Henry G. Deforest,
Henry Rowland,
Alexander M. Bruen,
Gardener A. Sage,
Nathaniel Briggs,
Tarrant Putnam,
Harvey Weed,
Abraham B. Embury,
Robert A. Robertson,
Gilbert M. Speir.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, RICHARD J. THORNE, Esq., was unanimously elected President.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

BANK DEPARTMENT STATE OF NEW-YORK,
ALBANY, March 11, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapter 236, Laws of 1859, that the circulating notes issued to the Bowery Bank, of the City of New-York, will be redeemed at par by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the New-York State Bank, Albany, for (6) six years from this date, and not thereafter.

The outstanding circulating notes of said Bank must be presented as aforesaid for redemption within six years from the date of this notice, and all notes which shall not be thus presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.

H. H. VAN DYCK,
Superintendent.

m13-law6m.F.

STATE OF MICHIGAN,
STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, June 1, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE seven per cent. bonds, of the State of Michigan, known as the "TEMPORARY LOAN," issued under the provisions of "an act providing for a temporary loan, if necessary," approved January 30, 1858, and numbered from number one to fifty, inclusive, dated July 1, 1858, and for one thousand dollars each," redeemable at the pleasure of the State at any time after the expiration of two years from the first day of July, 1858," will be paid at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York, on the first day of July next. Interest will be stopped from and after that date, and the interest coupons that mature after July 1, 1863, must be surrendered with the bonds.

J. OWEN, State Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 5, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTY-FIVE Directors of this Company will be held at the office, No. 393 Canal st., on TUESDAY, the 16th of June, instant.

Poll open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

DE WITT C. LAWRENCE, ROBT. W. HALSTED,
Member Mining Board. Member Stock Exchange.
SIMEON BALDWIN, JR.

LAWRENCE, HALSTED & BALDWIN,

STOCK BROKERS,
No. 70 WALL-ST.

Orders for the Purchase or Sale of STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD and SECURITIES OF ALL KINDS promptly executed. COLLECTIONS made on all points in the UNITED STATES and CANADA. COMMERCIAL PAPER negotiated. FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE effected at the lowest rates.

REFERENCES.—R. HOE & Co., 29 and 31 Gold-st.; W. W. DE FOREST & Co., 82 South-st.; SIMEON BALDWIN, President N. Y. Ex. Co.; C. J. LAWRENCE & H. FAILE, N. Y.; JAMES M. HALSTED, Pres. Am. Fire Ins. Co.; GILMAN, SON & Co., 47 Exchange-place; WM. SMITH BROWN & Co., 53 Chambers-st.; HALSTED, HAINES & Co., 374 Broadway.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, May 27, 1863.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Company's office in Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June next, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and transacting such other business as may come before them.

At which meeting an arrangement for the consolidation of the earnings of this Company with the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company; the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company; the Buffalo and State Line, and the Erie and Northeast Railroad Company, will be submitted for their approval—which consolidation is to continue for the term of twenty-five years, and gives this Company 21½ per cent of the earnings of the four roads. The transfer books of this Company will close on WEDNESDAY, June 3, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until THURSDAY MORNING, June 18, at 10 o'clock A. M.

H. C. LUCE, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.

At the annual election for Directors of this Company held on the 9th day of June, 1863, pursuant to public notice, at the office of the Company, corner of Broadway and 39th-st., the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors and Inspectors for the ensuing year, viz.:

FOR DIRECTORS.

JAMES MURPHY,
TIMOTHY TOWNSEND,
JESSE A. MARSHALL,
PETER B. SWEENY,
RICH'D B. CONNOLLY,
JOHN F. MARSHALL,
HUGH SMITH,
JOHN CLANCY,
JACOB CAMPBELL,
JOHN J. BRADLEY,
THOMAS A. GARDINER,
PETER B. LOWERRE,
BENJAMIN F. SEALY,
LEONARD APPLEBY.

FOR INSPECTORS.

WILLIAM ROCKWELL,
DANIEL BARNES,
R. S. STANTON.

At a subsequent meeting of the said Directors, the following officers of said Company were unanimously reëlected, viz.:

PRESIDENT.
JESSE A. MARSHALL.
VICE-PRESIDENT,
HUGH SMITH.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
JACOB CAMPBELL.

JACOB CAMPBELL, Secretary.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
AGENTS FOR U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN.

Are prepared to furnish the U. S. FIVE-TWENTY YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS, direct from the Government, at PAR and ACCRUED INTEREST, or PAR, with interest commencing from date of subscription and payment.

☞ On and after July 1, the privilege of converting Legal-Tender Notes into the Five-Twenty Bonds at par will cease. Parties wishing to secure a United States Bond, paying six per cent. interest IN GOLD, AT PAR, should send in their orders before that time.

We also keep on hand a constant supply of all classes of Government Securities, for sale at the lowest market rates.

U. S. 7.30 Treasury Notes.

U. S. 6 per cent. Bonds of 1881.

U. S. One-Year Certificates of Indebtedness, &c., &c.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.

YOUNG & HALLOCK.

EXCHANGE AND BANKING OFFICE,
No. 2 Park-place, corner Broadway.

EDWARD R. YOUNG, LEWIS S. HALLOCK, } Broadway Bank Building, N.Y.

UNCURRENT MONEY AND SPECIE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

BUSINESS PAPER NEGOTIATED.

STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
COLLECTIONS MADE IN ALL PARTS OF THE U. S.
REVENUE STAMPS FOR SALE.

LAWRENCE & ST. JOHN,

STOCK, EXCHANGE AND COLLECTION OFFICE,
NO. 15 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Dealers in

Government Securities of all kinds,
Specie and Uncurrent Money.
Collections made and Loans negotiated.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commision.

CHAS. E. LAWRENCE.] [DAVID L. ST. JOHN,
Late Paying Teller Bank Republic.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING

Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, No. 4 Hanover-st.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 13, 1863.

AT AN ELECTION FOR MANAGERS, held at this office on Tuesday, the 12th instant, pursuant to public notice, the following gentlemen were duly elected Managers of this Company for the ensuing year, viz.:

WM. S. HERRIMAN,
CHAS. N. TALBOT,
EDWARD J. WOOLSEY,
G. TALBOT OLYPHANT,
ROBERT RAY,
SAM'L B. SCHIEFFELIN,
ABIEL A. LOW,
ROBERT L. KENNEDY,
JAMES M. HALSTED,
LEGRAND B. CANNON,
JOHN L. ASPINWALL,
JOHN J. CRANE,
JAMES R. TAYLOR.

And at a meeting of the Board of Managers, held this day, G. TALBOT OLYPHANT, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President. By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

THE CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD CO.,
CHICAGO, May 23, 1863.

THE STOCK BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will be closed on the 5th day of June next, for one week, to perfect the arrangement for a consolidation with the Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad Company. Parties in whose names shares may stand on the day above named, will be entitled to new stock in the consolidated Company, and to the reserved property of this Company.

A. STONE, Jr., President.

A. S. DOWNS, Secretary.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and Inspectors for the election next ensuing, will be held at the office of the Company, in Saratoga Springs, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of June next, at 12 o'clock at noon. The poll will remain open one hour. W. H. WARREN, Secretary.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, May 26, 1863.

SOMES, BROWN & CO. COLLECT CLAIMS against the Government and PROCURE PATENTS, propose for contracts, purchase Quartermasters', Ordinance, Navy Agent and other vouchers, procure settlement of arrears of PAY, BOUNTY and PENSIONS. No. 2 PARK-PLACE, N. Y.; and 476 7th-st., WASHINGTON, D. C.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

DIVIDENDS.

58TH DIVIDEND.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Have declared their usual semi-annual dividend of
TEN PER CENT

out of the earnings for the last six months, (free from Government tax,) payable on and after 1st of July next.

June 11, 1863. WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal have, by a resolution, ordered a Dividend of Five Per Cent., to be paid on account of the principal of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Registered Bonds. The payment of the Dividend will be made by the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees, at his office, No. 54 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on and after the first day of July, 1863. The Bonds must be presented to the Treasurer the day before the time of payment, in order that said payment may be stamped thereon.

WM. H. SWIFT, HENRY GRINNELL, } Trustees I. & M. Canal.

JUNE 3, 1863.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY, held June 11, 1863, a Dividend of Three and a Half Per Cent. was declared on Common Stock, and Four Per Cent. on Preferred Stock, payable on and after the 1st of July next, at the Transfer office of the Company, No. 108 Liberty-st., New-York. The Transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to 1st proximo. The Annual Interest on the Scrip will be payable at the same place and date.

A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 26, 1863.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 20th day of June next, at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 1st day of June, and remain closed until the morning of the 15th.

By order of the Board, ISAAC N. SEYMOUR,
Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—THE CHEMUNG RAILROAD COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of Three per Cent. (3 per cent) free of the Government tax, payable on demand, at the office of Park Fire Insurance Company, No. 237 Broadway.

J. W. BAKER, Treasurer pro tem.

NEW-YORK, June 9, 1863.

SAVINGS BANKS

THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

CORNER THIRD AVENUE AND TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET.
CHARTERED 1854.
Six per cent. interest allowed.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE 1st JULY, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM THAT DATE.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings. from 6 to 8.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

AUG'S F. LEE, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

OFFICE No. 52 WALL-ST.

CAPITAL	$250,000
SURPLUS	53,000
ASSETS	$303,000

NEW-YORK, June 2, 1863.

At an election for Directors of this Company, held this day, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

HUGH LAING,
EFF'GHAM TOWNSEND,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,
JOHN PENFOLD,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,
SILAS BRONSON,
A. R. ENO,
JOHN WATSON,
SAMUEL WILLETS,
S. T. NICOLL,
GEO. GRISWOLD, JR.,
NOAH S. HUNT,
THOMAS SMULL,
J. H. RANSOM,
GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
U. J. SMITH,
SYLV'R L. H. WARD,
ALVE. E. LAING,
ROBT. M. BRUCE,
JOHN SCOTT BOYD,
A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
LAWRENCE TURNURE,
HENRY S. LEVERICH,
JACOB VAN WAGENEN,
JOHN R. WILLIS.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, HUGH LAING, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President for the ensuing year.

J. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Office No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

CASH CAPITAL, $150,000. SURPLUS OVER, $175'000.

Total Assets, over $325,000.

This Company insures against loss and damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation and transportation, on the most favorable terms.

Eighty per cent. of the profits annually divided in scrip, bearing 6 per cent. interest, while a liberal reduction in the premium will be made to those preferring non-participation policies.

Particular attention paid to rent and leasehold insurances.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: Regulating, grading and setting curb and gutter stones in 56th-st., between the 9th-av. and Hudson River.

Also, for building a sewer in Morton-st., from the sewer in Bedford-st. to a point 37 feet west of Bleecker-st. The limits embraced by such assessments include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on or adjacent to 56th-st., lying between the centre line of the blocks on the north side of 55th-st., and the centre line of the blocks on the south side of 57th-st., between 9th-av. and Hudson River.

Also, all the lots lying on or adjacent to Morton-st., between Bleecker-st. and Bedford-st.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,

OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, June 12, 1863.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE,
FIFTH COLLECTION DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of the Act of Congress entitled, "An act to provide internal revenue to support the Government and to pay interest on the public debt," approved July 1, 1862, I have distrained upon and seized the following articles, viz.: One sorrel horse, two two-wheeled butchers' carts, and one set of cart harness; and that I will sell the said articles at public auction at the livery stable of Geo. F. Bellows, corner of Prince and Crosby sts., in the City of New-York, on the 20th day of June, inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., of that day.—Dated NEW-YORK, June 9, 1863.

JOSEPH HOXIE,
Collector Fifth District, State of New-York.

GEORGE POST, Deputy Collector.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee, are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE EXPLOSION AT YORKVILLE.—OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—A special meeting of the Committee appointed to inquire into the damages sustained by the property-holders and inhabitants at Yorkville, will be held at the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, on FRIDAY, at 1 o'clock. All persons interested are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY, Chairman.
J. M. LONG,
JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.—THE Committee on Finance of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAY next, the 15th inst, at 2 o'clock P. M., in room No. 16 City Hall, to consider all papers now before them.

☞ Parties desiring to be heard before the Committee will please be in attendance.

JOHN BRICE,
JAMES HAYES,
SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
Committee on Finance.

THE COMMITTEE ON ASSESSMENTS of the Board of Aldermen will meet on MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 12 M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested on application of property owners on James-slip for relief of assessments for paving said street, are invited to attend without further notice.

ANDRE FROMENT,
PETER MASTERSON,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Assessments.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Ferries of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room No. 8, City Hall, on FRIDAY, the 12th instant, at 12 o'clock, to investigate into the complaints made against the lessee of the ferry from the foot of Forty-second-street, North River, to Weehawken. All parties interested are respectfully requested to be present.

JOHN T. HENRY,
PETER MITCHELL, } Committee on Ferries.
GEORGE A. JEREMIAH,

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen, will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock, P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH, } Committee on Police.
CHAS. H. HALL,

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX, } Committee on Public Buildings.
LEWIS R. RYERS,

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

POUND NOTICE.—WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC auction, for expenses, one bay mare, at the Pound, corner 127th-st. and 3d-av., on SATURDAY, the 13th day of June, 1863, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated June 9, 1863. JOHN HART, Pound Master.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY FORBID trusting L. STONE, Jr., or any other person on my account.

A. T. BRIGGS.

JUNE 6, 1863.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

MR. THEO. T. MORAN THIS DAY RETIRES from the firm of MORAN BROTHERS.

NEW-YORK, 1st June, 1863.

The undersigned have this day entered into a copartnership for the purpose of transacting a Banking and Stock Commission business, under the firm of MORAN, CRANE & CO., at No. 50 William-st., for the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Bonds, Stocks, Gold and Commercial paper.

THEO. T. MORAN,
late of the firm of Moran Brothers,
A. G. CRANE,
of the firm of Davison & Crane,
WM. R. GOULD, Jr.,
of the New-York Stock Exchange.

NEW-YORK, 1st June, 1863.

The firm of DAVISON & CRANE continues its business until Aug. 1 next, when, by reason of the death of Mr. John R. Davison, it will expire by its own limitation.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF HALL, WETMORE & DEARBORN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, THOMAS S. HALL withdraws from the same. The business will be continued by the other partners, who alone are authorized to settle up the affairs of the firm and sign the firm name in liquidation.

THOMAS S. HALL,
GEORGE W. WETMORE,
GEORGE B. DEARBORN.

NEW-YORK, June 9, 1863.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STEAM MACHINERY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, June 3, 1863.

Sealed Proposals will be received by the Navy Department up to the 15th of June, for STEAM MACHINERY of the following description, namely:

Geared engines, two cylinders, diameter of cylinder, 100 inches; stroke of piston, 4 feet; multiple of gearing, 2; diameter of driving-wheel to pitch line, 10 feet 3 inches; length over all of driving-wheel, 11 feet 3 inches. To have one Sewell's surface condenser, with seamless brass tubes and an exposed condensing surface of 7,034 square feet. To have vertical water-tube boilers, with seamless brass tubes, containing 900 square feet of grate surface and 25,000 square feet of heating surface. To have a superheating apparatus. To have one brass screw of 18 feet diameter, with 4 blades, and a length of 27 inches. To have a brass and copper rudder, rudder post and shoe, and to be provided with eight blowing engines and eight steam pumps. The drawings of these engines can be examined at the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

Two back-action engines for the United States frigate *Franklin*, at the Kittery Navy-yard; diameter of cylinders, 68 inches; stroke of pistons, three feet nine inches. To have one Sewell's surface condenser, with seamless brass tubes, and an exposed condensing surface of 5,000 square feet. To have vertical water-tube boilers with seamless brass tubes, containing 550 square feet of grate surface and 16,000 square feet of heating surface. To have a super-heating apparatus. To have one brass screw to hoist up, with brass guides and hoisting apparatus; the screw to be 19 feet in diameter, two-bladed, and 5 feet 6 inches long. To be provided with two blowing engines and four steam pumps. The drawings of these engines can be examined at the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

Back-action engines, two cylinders, diameter of cylinders 60 inches, stroke of piston 3 feet. To have one Sewell's surface condenser with seamless brass tubes and an exposed condensing surface of 5,000 square feet. To have vertical water tube boilers with seamless brass tubes, containing 550 square feet of grate surface and 16,000 square feet of heating surface. To have a superheating apparatus. To have one brass screw of 16 feet diameter, with four blades and a length of 33 inches. To have a brass and copper rudder, rudder-post and shoe; and to be provided with four blowing engines and four steam pumps. The design of these engines to be similar to that of the above, 68 inches diameter of cylinder and 3 feet 6 inches stroke of piston.

Back-action screw engines for gunboats, with two cylinders, each of 30 inches diameter, and a stroke of piston of 21 inches. Each pair to have one Sewell's surface condenser, with seamless brass tubes, and an exposed condensing surface of 1,200 square feet. To have vertical water-tube boilers, with seamless brass tubes, containing 187 square feet of grate surface and 4,[illegible] square feet of heating surface. To have a superheating apparatus. To have one brass screw of 11 feet diameter, with four blades, and a length of 18 inches. To have a brass and copper rudder, rudder-post, and shoe, and to be provided with one steam pump. The drawings of these engines can be examined at the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

Inclined paddle-wheel engines for double-ended gunboats, with one cylinder of 58 inches diameter of cylinder, and a stroke of piston of 8 feet 9 inches. To have one Sewell's condenser with seamless brass tubes, and an exposed condensing surface of 2,500 square feet. To have vertical water-tube boilers, with seamless brass tubes containing 200 square feet of grate surface, and 5,000 square feet of heating surface. To have a superheating apparatus. To have overhung iron paddle-wheels of 26 feet 8 inches diameter, and 9 feet length of paddle. To have two blowing engines, and one steam pump. The general plan and specification of this engine can be examined at the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

The material, workmanship and finish of all the screw engines to be the same as described in the specifications for the screw machinery of the sloops of the Juniata class, copies of which are in possession of all the principal marine steam engine building establishments in the United States.

All the provisions embraced in the contracts for that machinery to apply to the contracts which may be made under this advertisement. The same number of duplicate pieces; and the same quantity of tools, instruments, outfits, etc., proportionally, to be supplied, that is called for in those specifications.

The proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Steam Machinery," to distinguish them from other business letters.

Parties are requested to offer for any one of the above engines, or for as many as they may consider themselves able to execute.

The contract will embrace the usual conditions, and payments will be made in the usual manner as the work progresses.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all of the proposals that may be made under this advertisement if, in its opinion, the public interest requires.

The proposal will state the name or names of the Navy-yards at which the parties intend to furnish the machinery; the number of engines they propose to build; the names of the parties in full, and of their sureties; the gross sum for which they propose to furnish the machinery, erected in the vessel complete and ready for steaming, and the time from date of contract in which they will guarantee to complete the work.

The proposals of parties will also be considered who may choose to offer for machinery of equal power on plans and specifications of their own in place of those above described.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE,
DEPARTMENT, corner of G and 22d-sts.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1863.

Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.

Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upward, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.

All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (2) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.

The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.

All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interests of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The undersigned will receive proposals to furnish four thousand (4,000) tons of railway iron, or any part thereof, for the track of the First Section of the "Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division."

The iron to be of American manufacture, of the best quality, and to be delivered either at Leavenworth or Kansas City.

Communications for further information to be addressed to the undersigned, or to SAMUEL HALLETT & Co., No. 58 Beaver-street, New-York. Terms cash on delivery.

J. C. FREMONT,
Pres't. Union Pacific Railway, E. D.

NEW-YORK, June 9, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Thursday, June 18, 1863, at 12 o'clock.

For dredging slip between Piers numbers Thirteen and Fourteen, North River.

For dredging slip between Piers numbers Nineteen and Twenty, North River.

Rebuilding and repairing Pier foot of Thirtieth-street, North River.

New house in Morton-street for Engine Company Number Thirty-four.

New house in William-street for Engine Company Number Thirteen.

New house in Worth-street for Hose Company Number Twenty-five.

New house in Forty-third street for Hose Company Number Twelve.

New house in Renwick-street, for Hose Company Number Forty-one.

Additions and alterations to house of Engine Company Number Seven.

Setting curb and gutter in Eightieth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

Regulating and grading in Seventy-seventh-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

Setting curb and gutter in Desbrosses-street, between Washington and West streets.

Setting curb and gutter in Fifty-second-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

Flagging in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, between Third-avenue and Harlem River.

Regulating and grading and setting curb and gutter and flagging in Fourth-avenue, between Fifty-eighth and Seventy-first streets.

For five thousand new lamps.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated STREET DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, June 8, 1863.

CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON CITY, March 19, 1863.

OWNERS OF STEAM VESSELS ARE INVITED to send to the Quartermaster-General's Office tenders for their charter or sale.

Senders should contain descriptions of the vessels, their dimensions, enrolled or registered tonnage, actual carrying capacity, material, whether coppered, whether side-wheel or propellers, whether iron or copper fastened, size and power of engines and boilers; and should state the price at which they are offered, for long or short charter, with the estimated value of the vessel in case of loss, or in case the Government should prefer to purchase instead of chartering.

Owners of steam vessels already in the service of the Quartermaster's Department are requested to make known to the Department any reduction in their present rates which they may be willing to grant, and also the price at which they will be willing to sell them.

All such tenders should be addressed to the Quartermaster-General of the United States at Washington, and should be indorsed,

"Proposals for charter or sale of steamers."

When received they will be considered, and the Department will endeavor to reduce the heavy expense attending army transportation, upon the ocean and tide-waters, by substituting, wherever it can do so, cheaper vessels of equal capacity for those now employed.

DENTISTRY

DR. HOYT, DENTIST.—No. 907 BROADWAY, three doors above 20th-st., inserts beautiful sets of Teeth on his improved Atmospheric Plates, with or without extracting the roots.

On Gold, as low as $25. SILVER, $8.

PLATINA, (Continuous Gum,) $30. RUBBER, $10.

TEETH FILLED with GOLD, SILVER and AMALGAM.

Artificial BONE FILLING inserted without pain.

EXTRACTING, 25c.

No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are inserted. All work warranted.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (75th edition, 400 pages, nearly 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed free for $1, closely sealed.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; S. TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; LANDON, No 88 Lake-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zietung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

SECRET DISEASES, SECRET DISEASES.

SAMARITAN'S GIFT,

SAMARITAN'S GIFT.

The most certain remedy ever used.

Yes, a positive cure.

Balsam Copavia and Mercury discarded.

Only ten pills to be taken to effect a cure.

They are purely vegetable, having no smell nor any unpleasant taste, and will not injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate.

Cures in from two to four days, and recent

CASES IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

No exposure, no trouble, no change whatever.

Price, male packages, $2; female, $3; sent by mail.

SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICES,

A positive and permanent cure for

Syphilis, Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Spots, Tetters, &c.

There is not another remedy known to equal it for the cure of Syphilis. It reaches and eradicates it.

Price, $1, or six bottles for $5. Sold by

H. C. OAKLEY, No. 11 Park-row.,

J. H. EATON, No. 25 South 8th-st., Philadelphia.

DR. WITFIELD'S VEGETABLE PILLS Are infallible for Fistula, Blind and Bleeding Piles. Reference to ladies and gentlemen from all parts of the country. Price 50 cents per box. Sold by all Druggists, and at wholesale by D. S. BARNES & CO., No. 202 Broadway, and by Proprietor, J. YOUNG, No. 481 Broadway.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England; and sold by their Agents, WELLS & CO., Franklin-st., New-York.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 22 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. LEWIS' CELEBRATED REMEDIES are mild and effectual in their operation, require no restraint in diet, loss of time, or hindrance in business, possessing the power of eradicating every symptom of disease in its worst stages. One trial will convince the most skeptical of their surprising properties. Slight cases cured in two days, or prevented, if application is made in time. Office No. 7 Beach-st., between Varick-st. and West Broadway, New-York.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob him of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. He has no other office but No. 3 Division st. Established in 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

ADVICE TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES where infallible medicines are desired, or mode of treatment that never fails, call upon Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," who treats female complaints exclusively. Office No. 129 Liberty-st.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABlished in 1820.—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 8 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

SHIPPING

THE CUNARD LINE.

SCREW STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR. The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company will dispatch the following first-class full powered screw steamers

FROM NEW-YORK:

SIDON	WEDNESDAY	10th June.
OLYMPUS	WEDNESDAY	24th June.
KEDAR	WEDNESDAY	8th July.

And every alternate WEDNESDAY.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced surgeons.

Rates of passage to Queenstown or Liverpool:

Cabin	$80 00
Steerage	32 50

Rates of passage from Queenstown or Liverpool: Steerage, 6 Guineas, or $30.

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

For steerage passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 40 Fulton-st.

For freight and cabin passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 3.
ASIA, SHANNON, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 10.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wed'y, June 17.
AFRICA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 24.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Weds'y, July 1.
CANADA, MUIR, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 8.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 15.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

The Steamship
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander,
WILL BE DISPATCHED—

FROM LIVERPOOL	FROM NEW-YORK
TUESDAY, June 30.	TUESDAY, July 21.

And at intervals thereafter of about six weeks from each port.

First Cabin from	$95 to $135
Second Cabin, state-room berths, meals furnished at separate table	$70

Excursion tickets out and back, in the first and second Cabin only, a fare and a half.

Servants accompanying passengers and children under twelve half fare. Infants free.

Third Cabin	$50
Steerage, with superior accommodations	30

Price of passage from Liverpool same rates as above. All fares payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency. Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

For passage apply only to CHARLES A. WHITNEY, at the office No. 26 Broadway, New-York.

For Freight apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, No. 54 South-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer

JURA.

Capt. AITON, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, June 13.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL,

The A 1 British steamship
SHELDRAKE,
EDWARD SEARLE, Commander,

Will be dispatched from Pier No. 14, foot of Cedar-st., North River, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, on TUESDAY, June 16, for Liverpool.

For passage, payable in United States currency, at reduced rates, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, at the office No 26 Broadway.

For freight apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, No. 54 South-st.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.

CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.
ON SATURDAY, June 13,
AT NOON.

The steamer AMERICA will sail as above, Connecting with the steamer MOSES TAYLOR.

For passage, apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on

SATURDAY, 23D MAY. SATURDAY, 20TH JUNE.

Passage money to Nassau, $45.
Passage money to Havana, $50.
Payable in Gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

EDINBURGH	Saturday	June 13
CITY OF MANCHESTER	Saturday	June 20
GLASGOW	Saturday	June 27

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin	$80	Steerage	$32 50
First cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35 50
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40 50
First cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40; from Queenstown, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—THE NEW-York Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamer MORNING STAR, A. D. PERKINS, Commander, will sail for New-Orleans with passengers and mails, from Pier 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, June 13, at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage, apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU. —Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS FROM the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILMARTH, United States Court buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st., room No. 28.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—Trains will leave 26th-st. depot—For Albany—10:30 A. M., stopping at Williamsbridge, White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls and stations north to Albany, connecting with the Central and Northern Railroad for Saratoga and all points northwest. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M., for White Plains, 8:15 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 5 P. M., and 6:15 P. M. from White-st. depot; for Williamsbridge, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5, 6:15 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. For Dover Plains, 4 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations north to Dover. Returning, leave Albany at 9:10 A. M., on arrival of Northern and Western trains, stopping at all stations from Chatham to Croton Falls, also Bedford, White Plains and Williamsbridge; Dover Plains, 5:45 A. M., stopping at all stations north of and at White Plains; Croton Falls, 5 P. M.; White Plains, 6:10, 7, 8:20 A. M., 4:15 P. M.; Williamsbridge, 5:30 A. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. Sunday Excursion Trains at half Fare. On and after Sunday, May 31, 1863—For Croton Falls, 8.15 A. M., stopping at all stations except Yorkville; for Williams Bridge, 9.15, 11.30 A. M., 2 and 4.30 P. M., stopping at all stations; for White Plains, 8.00 P. M., stopping at all stations. Returning, leave White Plains, 6.10 A. M., stopping at all stations; Williamsbridge, 6.42, 10.25 A. M., 12.40, 3.10, 5.40 P. M., stopping at all stations; Croton Falls, 5.00 P. M., stopping at all stations except Yorkville.

JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

	FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express	7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,)	10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Feb. 2, the fast and favorite steamer J. D. BEERS, late JESSE HOYT, will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 6 A. M., (freight and accommodation line until further notice, for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, to Camden and other points on that road; at 4 15 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

On and after Monday, June 15, there will be three trips; leaving New-York at 6:15 and 10:40 A. M., and 4:15 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8.30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN R.R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6:00 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:20 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only, 11:15 P. M.; for Monsey, 1:15 P. M., and 4:20 P. M.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGHlands, Port Washington, Mount's & Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank. On MONDAY, June 1, and every succeeding day, (Sundays excepted,) the steamer HELEN will leave Robinson-st. Pier at 8 A. M.; returning, will leave Red Bank at 2½ P. M. SUNDAY TRIPS. —On SUNDAY, May 31, and every succeeding Sunday, she will leave New-York, (same Pier,) at 7½ A. M. Returning, will leave Red Bank at 3 P. M., making the usual landings. The LAURA will connect for Pleasure Bay, Long Branch and Branchport.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTHHOLD, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Three trips per week. The steamer DONALDSON, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, having been thoroughly rebuilt and put in order, will, for the present, leave Pier No. 32 East River, (James-slip,) on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Returning, leave Sag Harbor MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, at 4 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or of A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.

FOR NORWALK—DAILY LINE.—STEAMER MONTPELIER leaves Fulton Market-slip at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Norwalk in time to connect with all stations on the Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, and with the New-York and New-Haven Railroad for Westport, Southport, Fairfield and Bridgeport; also, with stages for Wilton, New-Canaan, &c., &c. Baggage conveyed to the depots free. Fare 50 cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River daily, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight taken all day on the wharf, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR NEWBURGH—LANDing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing-Sing, Haverstraw, West Point, Cold Spring and Cornwall. Steamer BROADWAY will leave pier foot of Jay-st., touching at 30th-st., every Sunday morning, at 7½ o'clock. Returning, will leave Newburgh at 1½ o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leave Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. —The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, from foot of Harrison-st., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 7 o'clock. Landing at 30th-st.; making usual landings.

STEAMER BROADWAY—FOR YONKERS, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw. EVERY AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND PLEASURE EXCURSION TO LAKE SUPERIOR.—The staunch elegant steamers NORTHERN LIGHT and CITY OF CLEVELAND, will each give five grand pleasure Excursions to Lake Superior, leaving Cleveland on the days below named, and visiting all points of interest on the route. The "round trip" comprises the distance of 2,000 miles, and is not surpassed by any other on the continent for variety of scenery and objects of interest. It embraces in transit the waters of Lakes Erie, St. Clair, Huron and Superior, and the beautiful rivers of Detroit, St. Clair and Sault Ste Marie, (with its thousand isles,) affording passengers an opportunity of visiting the "Sault Rapids" and "Ship Canal," the far-famed "Pictured Rocks," the Iron Mountain of Marquette and extensive Copper Mines at various points. To invalids it offers the most pure and invigorating atmosphere on the globe, which ever brings health and strength; to the sportsman the enticing inducement of most *splendid fishing*; and the whole country abounds in mineral wealth which cannot fail to attract the attention of the speculator and man of science. Besides, it is fast becoming the favorite Summer trip, and its social pleasures are of the highest order. Good Hotels at all points.

For further particulars, apply to ROBT. HANNA & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

TIME TABLE, FROM CLEVELAND.

"Northern Light," Capt. SPAULDING.	"City of Cleveland," Capt. B. WILKINS.
July 6.	July 10.
July 17.	July 22.
July 29.	Aug. 4.
Aug. 11.	Aug. 17.
Aug. 24.	Aug. 28.

Passengers taking the boat at Cleveland will have first selection of rooms.

EXCURSIONS.—TO CHARTER FOR EXCURsions on Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays of each week, the large and commodious steamer RIP VAN WINKLE, with saloons and state-rooms, with or without barges and groves. Apply to N. & E. MYERS & CO., on board barges, between Vestry and Laight-st.

EXCURSIONS TO CONEY ISLAND.—THE cars of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company run every six minutes from Fulton and Catharine Ferries, Brooklyn, connecting at City Line with cars for Greenfield, Gravesend, Sheep's Head Bay and Coney Island.

W. E. C. COXE, Supt.

BROOKLYN, May 20, 1863.

TO LET—FOR EXCURSIONS, ON REASONABLE terms, barges MAYFLOWER and CLEVELAND; also, Dudley's Grove, near Hastings, and Newark Bay Grove, at Saltersville. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., on board barges, at bulkhead between Vestry and Laight sts.

EXCURSIONS.—STEAMBOATS AND BARGES to let, for excursions, to Sunday schools, societies, &c. Groves secured, if desired. Apply to E. T. WILSON, No. 120 Wall-st., corner of South, up stairs.

INSTRUCTION.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST.," 1855,

Is a reliable Educational Exchange.
For all who seek well-qualified Teachers;
For representing Teachers who wish Engagements;
For selling and renting School Properties;
For *giving* Parents information of good Schools.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.—Those who expect us to nominate them for vacancies for next School year should make early application. We receive orders for every kind of teacher, but have special call for superior music and French teachers.

Circular explaining plan and terms, and giving first-class educational and business references, sent for stamp.

G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents, Irving Building, No. 596 Broadway.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 22.

Mrs. HOFFMAN will be at home after the 1st of September. Before that date, all applications by letter will be promptly answered.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The annual commencement of this institution will occur on THURSDAY, 18th inst., at 10½ A. M., at NIBLO'S. Examinations for admission to the University will be had in the council room on TUESDAY, 16th inst., at 9½ A. M.

SPECIAL PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT— HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.—Instruction by a Yale Graduate. Latin and Greek Grammar and composition, an extra hour daily in each. A class of 16 now preparing to enter Yale in 1864. Students thoroughly fitted for any college. For catalogue, address Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. —The Fifty-first Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal,

D. S. ROWE, A. M.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY OF EIGHT YEARS' EXperience desires a situation as teacher; she is qualified to teach English, mathematics, book-keeping, French, German, Latin, drawing and Calisthenics; best references exchanged. Address M. RANDOLPH, Cuddebackville, Orange County, N. Y., care of E. P. Gumaer.

APPLICATIONS FOR TUTORSHIPS IN my school during the year commencing September, 1863, will be received during the present month, at No. 294 5th-av., corner 26th-st. GEO. C. ANTHON.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,

Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Dealers. No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50.—FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD—$50. —FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.—Lost or stolen, on or about the 9th of June, a wallet containing sundry papers, with the following described certificates of stock, transfer of which has been stopped:

Certificate No. 37, for 100 shares of Erie Lead Co.
Certificate No. 79, for 100 shares of Bucks Co. Lead Co.
Certificate No. 662, for 300 shares of Bucks Co. Lead Co.
Certificate No. 764, for 50 shares of Quicksilver Min. Co.
Certificate No. 381, for 59 shares of Milwaukee and Prairie Du Chien second-class preferred stock.

The above reward will be paid, and no questions asked, on delivering the above at the office of GEO. & SAMUEL BROWN, No. 11 Wall-st.

$10 REWARD.—LOST OR STOLEN, ON THE evening of Wednesday, June 10, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock, a pocket-book, containing bank notes and papers. The said book was lost on 3d-av., between 14th and 91st sts—probably on the car. Any person finding the same and returning it to the subscriber, will receive the above reward. ASA L. SHIPMAN. No. 29 Ann-st., and corner 91st-st. and 3d-av.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

REMOVAL.

WOOD BROTHERS,

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS,

Have removed to Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway, a few doors above Niblo's.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND ROCKAWAY WAGON. Address D, Box No. 125 *Times* Office, stating price, &c.

WANTED—A VERY SUPERIOR AND THORoughly trained saddle horse, from 15 to 15½ hands high, suitable for lady or gentleman; bay preferred. Address, with particulars, stating where he can be seen, Box No. 1,410 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL BROWN PONY, sired by *Flying Cloud*; is suitable for a young gentleman or lady from ten to fifteen. Can be seen at Mr. Clearey's stables, No. 21 East 13th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking, soups, game, jellies, ice-cream and desserts of all kinds, also bread and biscuit, in the best manner; has no objection to go to the country; the best of City references can be given. Call at No. 111½ West 24th-st. Any commands by post will be promptly attended to, by stating terms, for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, AND CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Two most respectable Protestant servants desire situations in the country—the one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse. The cook has lived 5 years and the chambermaid 3, in their last places, and refer, by permission, to a gentleman's family in Brooklyn. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable young woman as good plain cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer; can give good City reference. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 87 East 32d-st., near Lexington-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a young woman, who is a first-class cook; can get up dinners in style; has the best City reference; would prefer the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway, from 9 to 3 o'clock.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant girl wishes a situation as first-class cook. She understands it in all its branches; all kinds desserts, &c.; best City references given. Call at No. 233 West 42d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.— A situation wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid or waitress; has no objection to go in the country; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 87 East 32d-st., near Lexington-av.

AS LADY'S-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.— A respectable young woman wishes a situation as lady's-maid and seamstress; a perfect dressmaker in all its branches and hair-dressing in the best manner; best of City reference given. Can be seen, till suited, at No. 113 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress. Call, for two days, at her present employer's, (to whom she refers,) No. 66 Union-place, northeast corner of 18th-st. and 4th-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, IN A WIDower's family where there are children, a situation as housekeeper. Inquire at Dr. Cullen's, corner Clinton and Montague sts., Brooklyn.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A NEAT and tidy young woman with excellent City reference, a situation as waitress and chambermaid, or sew for a lady and child; will travel or do fine washing; wages $7. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wants a situation as waitress or nurse and assist in chamberwork. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 20 West 19th-st. Good references given.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as laundress and cook, (an excellent baker,) or as chambermaid and do up linens in style; wages $7 to $8. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

A YOUNG LADY WHO WRITES A GOOD hand, and understands something of book-keeping, wishes a situation in a store or photograph gallery; satisfactory reference can be given. Address M. M. F., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, by a man of long experience in this City; thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of carriages and horses; will be found civil, willing and obliging, and can produce first-class references. Address R. D., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young man as coachman, who has lived six years in his last place. He thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; can give good City reference. Apply at No. 71 3d-av., in the harness-store.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—SITUATION wanted as coachman and groom by a single young man, who thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages and harness; is willing and obliging; good references from last employer. Address J. M., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED man, lately arrived from England, to take charge of a rolling-mill. He has had 20 years' experience as a workman, and 20 years' experience as manager of puddling and rolling iron; is emphatically a practical man, and can give satisfactory reference as to character and qualifications. Further information can be obtained upon application to DAVID THOMAS, Catasauqua, Lehigh County, Penn.

BY MAN AND WIFE.—SITUATIONS WANTED by an Englishman and wife, together or separately; the man as coachman and gardener, and his wife as cook in a private family; no objections to the country; he thoroughly understands his business, and is a careful driver. Can be seen for two days by applying at No. 123 East 16th-st., in the rear, to ROGER FEENEY.

BY MAN AND WIFE.—SITUATIONS WANTED by man and wife, the man as coachman or gardener, the wife as first-rate cook or laundress; both thoroughly understand their business, and have the best of City and country reference. No objections to going to the country. Address J. N., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

DEPOT OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
Corner of 17th-st. and Pennsylvania-av.,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

SAILMAKERS WANTED TO WORK AT repairing tents; $2 25 per day will be paid to good workmen. Apply to

Capt. DANIEL G. THOMAS,
M. S. Keeper, U. S. Army.

OUTDOOR SALESMAN WANTED—BY A commission paper house, to solicit orders for paper bags and Manilla paper; must be able to command a trade. One thoroughly competent and willing to exert himself, may meet with a good opening by addressing TERRELL, Box No. 3,307 Post-office, naming references, &c.; none other will receive attention.

A SALESMAN.—WANTED, A DRY-GOODS salesman for a country store a short distance from the City. None need apply not acquainted with the general business. Inquire of J. HADDOCK, No. 94 Church-st., between 9 and 11 A. M.

A COACHMAN WANTED, WHO UNDERstands the care and management of horses thoroughly. None need apply unless they understand the business and have testimonials as to character and abilities. Apply at No. 8 East 23d-st., before 9 A. M. or after 4 P. M.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A coachman and groom; one who thoroughly understands driving and the care of horses, and can bring satisfactory references as to ability. Apply from 9 to 11 o'clock at No. 29 Lafayette-place.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A GOOD MAN AS coachman; one who understands his business, and can bring satisfactory references. Apply, between 8 and 12 o'clock A. M., to JOHN B. SARDY, No. 58 South-st., corner of Wall-st.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR A RAILROAD ticket office, clerk for a Yankee Notion house, two conductors, two brakesmen. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

A FARMER AND GARDENER WANTED— To take charge of a farm in Westchester County, who understands the business, and is thoroughly practical. Call at No. 8 East 23d-st., before 9 A. M. or after 4 P. M.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A GARDENER, TO go a short distance in the country; must understand milking and the care of horses. Apply at No. 358 Broadway, near Franklin-st.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED—IN AN IRON commission house. Address, stating salary expected, A. B. W., Box No. 2,191 Post-office.

LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTER WANTED.— Apply to WM. W. ROSE, Stationer, No. 68 Cedar-st.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, AN EXPERIenced dressmaker and seamstress. A permanent situation in a private family. Apply at No. 686 Broadway.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY, 14 TO 16 YEARS OLD, in an office; must bring unexceptionable recommendations as to honesty. Apply at WATERS & THORP'S, No. 14 John-st., up stairs, before 10 A. M.

BOY WANTED—IN A BRITISH DRY-GOODS importing and commission house. One who resides with his parents, and has been in no other place, preferred. Address, with references, Box No. 222 Post-office.

BOY WANTED—TO LEARN THE DRUG BUSIness. Inquire at No. 50 Centre-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$10,000 AND A PARTNER WANTED, to engage with the subscriber in the manufacture of an article which is a monopoly of the kind, already established, of universal consumption, and the sale of which has been very large, and is daily extending. The most satisfactory proofs of this can be furnished, and that a large fortune is certain to accrue in a very short term of years. It is requisite, if the associate is to take an active part, that he should be a thorough and active business man, of temperate habits, and pleasant temper and address. No attention paid to anonymous replies. Name and address in full required. Address ENTERPRISE, Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

STOCK OF DRY GOODS AND GOOD-WILL FOR SALE—And store 22 x by 70, with fixtures elegantly fitted up, to rent; located in one of the most fashionable villages on the Hudson, where a first-class business of $50,000 can be done yearly; established 17 years. The stock on hand, $4,500, at old prices, will be sold at a discount. This is a good opportunity for a party desiring to leave the city. S. DINGEE, No. 8 Pine-st.

$30,000 BROADWAY BUSINESS.—A gentleman who has acquired a competence on the premises, will sell his stock and good will of business, together with a valuable lease of store and lot, size 28x200 feet, affording facilities seldom found to engage in a business highly respectable and profitable. Apply to VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 14 Pine-st. The lease will be sold without the business, if desired.

FOR SALE—AN ESTABLISHED DRUG BUSIness, together with store and dwelling, situated on Long Island; location desirable; other business in connection; price $7,000; $2,500 to remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars inquire of A. B. SANDS & CO., No. 141 William-st.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE OR SPECIAL PARTner, for a manufacturing and importing house. A rare chance for investing $15,000 to $20,000 in a perfectly safe and well paying way. Best of reference required. Address B. C., Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE OLD ESTABLISHED AND well-doing Trucking establishment of HOWELL & CO. for sale. Satisfactory reason for selling out. Inquire corner of Barrow and Washington sts.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

ONLY TWO DAYS MORE,
ONLY TWO DAYS MORE,
ONLY TWO DAYS MORE,
ONLY TWO DAYS MORE,
OF
GEN. TOM THUMB,
His beautiful and accomplished
LITTLE WIFE,
late Miss LAVINIA WARREN,
The redoubtable
COMMODORE NUTT,
And the
ELFIN MINNIE WARREN,
THE FOUR SMALLEST MATURE HUMAN BEINGS
ever known on the face of the globe, and withal
THE GREATEST WONDERS
in the world. They will remain on exhibition here
THIS WEEK ONLY,
as their preparations are already perfected for Europe, and they embark at an early day. These
FOUR WONDERFUL LITTLE PEOPLE
ALL TOGETHER WEIGH BUT 100 POUNDS.
Not as much as one ordinary boy of 16 years.

They are not only the greatest curiosities in the world AS THE SMALLEST QUARTETTE OF HUMANITY, of perfect form and features, but also INTERESTING AND TALENTED PERFORMERS. They sing, dance, give the Grecian Statues, personate various characters, &c., &c., with a talent and perfection unexcelled, if not unequaled.

COM. NUTT, AS A COMIC SINGER,
and indeed as a
COMIC ORATOR AND PERFORMER.
Has few equals, and never fails to elicit the heartiest applause of his audience.
THEY HOLD THEIR LEVEES
EVERY MORNING, AFTERNOON, AND EVENING.
EVERY MORNING at 11 o'clock,
EVERY MORNING at 11 o'clock,
the whole four appear in the identical
WEDDING COSTUMES
WEDDING COSTUMES
which they wore at GRACE CHURCH, and in which Gen. Tom Thumb and Lavinia Warren were married, Feb. 10, 1863.

They also appear in other costumes, and remain on exhibition till 12½ o'clock.

THE MORNING EXHIBITION is always the best for
LADIES, CHILDREN AND FAMILIES,
as it is less crowded and more comfortable.
ALSO, VARIOUS HOURS, AFTERNOON and EVENING, at each Dramatic Performance, besides their
EXHIBITIONS ON THE PLATFORM,
and in the main hall of the Museum.
PHOTOGRAPHIC CARTES DE VISITE, by Brady, of these Four Wonderful Lilliputians, all on one card, for sale in the Museum, at 25 cents each. Also,
OF THE GENERAL AND HIS WIFE,
On one card, and of
COM. NUTT AND MINNIE WARREN,
On one card, at 15 cents.
Sent by mail at same price.
The GRAND AQUARIA, Learned Seal, Sea Lion, Monster Bear, Living Anacondas, Wax Figures, and a Million other Wonders from every quarter of the globe.
SPLENDID DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES,
EVERY AFTERNOON at 3. EVENING at 7¾.
HARVEST STORM AND NERVOUS MAN;
Two most laughable and amusing pieces at each.
Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

HOPE CHAPEL,

No. 720 Broadway.
ONE WEEK.
GRAND COMBINATION OF DUFLOCQ'S
HOLY LAND
AND
FATHER REED'S CONCERT,
By the principal artists of his
OLD FOLKS TROUPE, EVERY EVENING,
At 8 o'clock,
AND
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS,
At 3½ o'clock.
TICKETS:
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
Children, Fifteen cents.

"COME BACK, MASSA, COME BACK."— Negro Union Song, as sung by C. Henry, at Wood's Minstrels. Published by WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING—IN A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, WITH all the modern improvements, rooms en suite or separate, for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, with full or partial board; location west side of 5th-av. and 13th-st.; references required and given. Address W. B., Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS ON second floor, may be had with full or partial board, on 21st-st., near Broadway; house and location unexceptionable. Address N. D. C., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

BOARDERS WANTED—IN A PLEASANT and healthy situation, with large airy rooms; situation near Milton Landing, where the steamer Mary Powell daily lands. Address JACOB SMITH, Milton Post-office, Ulster County, N. Y., with full particulars.

BOARD WANTED IN THE COUNTRY—. Near the Hudson River, and not over 75 miles from New-York, for two families, each with two children and servant. Address, stating particulars, H. B., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN can be had in a private family living respectably at No. 132 East 16th-st., near Irving-place; a very pleasant location, central and convenient to many cars and stages. References required and given.

NO. 20 WEST 16TH-ST.—FOR RENT; A finely-furnished extension room, on parlor floor; the entire second floor, with all modern improvements, and two large rooms on fourth floor, with or without board.

ACCOMMODATIONS FOR TRANSIENT families and single gentlemen, at No. 42 Clinton-place, corner University-place; $1 50 per day.

CHARLES LEFLER, Proprietor.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—A FEW YOUNG men can have furnished rooms, with or without board, at No. 109 West 46th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FROM FOUR TO SIX adults can be accommodated with board for the season, at Fairfield, Conn., in a strictly private family, where there are no children. The location is perfectly healthy, very pleasant and shady, and within five minutes' walk of the depot. Sea bathing convenient. Unexceptionable City references given. Address, or call on J. C., No. 14 John-st., up stairs.

COUNTRY BOARDING.—TEN WEEKS IN A spacious and well-furnished house on the Erie Railroad; scenery romantic; air pure; table good. Price for ladies and gentlemen, $7 per week; children and servants, $4. For particulars apply to BAKER & GODWIN, over *Tribune* office, or G. S. WOODMAN, No. 596 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED by gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, in a house pleasantly located on Warburton-av., Yonkers, commanding a view of the Hudson for miles; within five minutes' walk of depot. Address GLENWOOD, Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD MAY BE HAD ON THE Hudson River, with a splendid view of the boats and railroad, and where the table is well supplied with fresh fruits and vegetables, fresh meats and poultry. Call on or address Mrs. L. A. ORDWAY, Milton, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—BOARD CAN BE OBtained at a farm-house, 40 miles from the City, Westchester County; location pleasant and healthful; one large family or two small ones can be accommodated. For further particulars, apply to JAMES B. WARNER, at No. 128 Chambers-st.

SUMMER BOARD—ONE HOUR FROM THE City, on the shore of Long Island Sound. New house, salt-water bathing, fishing and boating on the premises. Two or three families, without small children, who wish a quiet home in one of the most desirable locations in the State, will please address Box No. 4,616 Post-office, New-York.

BOARD WANTED IN ORANGE, N. J.—BY two adults and servant, in a private family, or where there are but few boarders. Must be within ten minutes' walk of North Orange depot, or Brick Church Station. For good accommodations a liberal price will be paid. Address HOME, North Orange Post Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THREE OR FOUR CHILdren can be accommodated with board in a small private family, in the valley of the Naugatuck, 10 miles from New-Haven and three hours' ride from this City. For particulars, address M. E. S., Box 144 *Times* Office.

BOARD AT YONKERS—MAY BE HAD FOR from two to six persons, 10 minutes' walk from cars and boat, in a private family. The house is well shaded, with ample grounds, and very desirably situated. References exchanged. Address Box 1,910 N. Y. Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—SIX ADULT PERSONS can be accommodated with good board at a farm-house at Hawleyville, Conn.; the location is high and healthy. For particulars, apply at No. 112 Fulton-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD—ON THE HUDSON, 30 miles from the City; beautiful mansion, shady, fine river view, spacious rooms; also stabling. Particulars of J. MATHEWS, No. 95 Duane-st., or Mr. BIXBY, No. 8 Astor-place.

SUMMER RESORTS.

WILLOW-AV. HOUSE.—A FEW FAMILIES may obtain good country board in a pleasant situation on reasonable terms at Cornwall, N. Y. *Reference*—Wm. E. Warren, Esq., Deputy Comptroller, New-York City; Carrol Dunham, M. D., No. 68 East 12th-st; Theodore Tilton, editor of New-York *Independent*.

JOHN H. ATKINSON,
Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

THOMPSON'S ATLANTIC PAVILION, Highlands, New-Jersey, is now open for transient and permanent boarders.

This hotel is situated at the Highlands, Neversink, N. J. It has a fine shady grove, good river and surf bathing, fine sailing and fishing.

Those wishing rooms, address JOSEPH J. THOMPSON, Highlands, N. J., or No. 2 Dey-st., New-York.

N. B.—Boats leave the foot of Robinson-st. daily.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors will find at all times an authorized agent, with badge, at the Catskill steamboat landings, and Catskill station of Hudson River Railroad, to assist visitors provide conveyance, take charge of baggage, &c.

SEA BATHING.—BATH HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J.—This hotel, commanding a beautiful view of the Atlantic Ocean, will be open for the reception of visitors on the 10th of June. This hotel has been entirely refitted. Address E. S. & G. C. GREEN, Proprietors.

SEA-BATHING AT LONG BRANCH, NEW-JERSEY—The METROPOLITAN HOTEL is open for the reception of visitors.

J. H. & T. W. COOPER, Proprietors.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J., is now open for reception of visitors. Address B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Begins at 8; over before 11 o'clock.
THIS EVENING, (FRIDAY,)
WILL BE PRESENTED, THIRTEENTH TIME,
Holcroft's sterling and justly celebrated five-act comedy,
THE ROAD TO RUIN.
With the great cast that has stamped this play one of the standard attractions of the establishment.

Mr. Lester Wallack	as	Harry Dornton
Mr. John Gilbert	as	Old Dornton
Mr. C. Fisher	as	Goldfinch
Nr. John Sefton	as	Mr. Silky
Mr. G. Holland	as	Mr. Sulky
Mr. Reynolds	as	Mr. Milford
Mr. Young	as	Jacob
Mr. Moore	as	Williams
Mr. Browne	as	Mr. Smith
Mr. Parsloe	as	Tennis Marker
Mr. Turner	as	Footman
Mr. Parkes	as	Hatter
Miss Mary Gannon	as	Sophia
Mrs. Vernon	as	Widow Warren
Mrs. John Sefton	as	Jenny

SATURDAY—Second night of Planche's successful and attractive play, the
KNIGHTS
OF THE
ROUND TABLE.
MONDAY, 15th—The fine old comedy of
SPEED THE PLOUGH.
TUESDAY, 16th—
YOUTHFUL QUEEN,
And the
FINE OLD ENGLISH GENTLEMAN.
WEDNESDAY—Third time
KNIGHTS OF THE ROUND TABLE.
In preparation, the admirable comedy called
TO MARRY OR NOT TO MARRY.
To be repeated—
A CURE FOR THE HEARTACHE;
THE POOR GENTLEMAN, THE RIVALS, &c.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager............Mr. WM. WHEATLEY
IMMENSE SUCCESS
of the celebrated Irish Comedian and Vocalist,
Mr. COLLINS,
and of
JOHN BROUGHAM'S
grand romantic drama, entitled
THE DUKE'S MOTTO!
which has during the past week attracted some of the
LARGEST AUDIENCES
ever within the walls of this theatre, and has been hailed with the most
ENTHUSIASTIC DEMONSTRATIONS
of delight, and pronounced by the critical
PRESS AND PUBLIC
to be the most
SUCCESSFUL DRAMA
of modern times. The careful manner in which it has been placed upon the stage, the
GORGEOUS SCENERY,
the admirable groupings of the
GRAND CORPS DE BALLET,
the excellent impersonation of character by the
DISTINGUISHED ARTISTS
embodied in the cast, the historically correct
RICH COSTUMES,
all aid in forming a *coup d'œil* hitherto unequaled in this theatre, so celebrated for the production of spectacular effect. It will be presented
FRIDAY, June 12,
and every evening until further notice, with
MR. COLLINS
in his great character of
CARRICKFERGUS........An Irish Soldier of Fortune
introducing two new songs, composed and written expressly for him—Words of the latter by JOHN BROUGHAM, Music by H. B. DODWORTH—entitled
WINE, BRIGHT WINE,
and
WHILE THERE'S LIFE THERE'S HOPE,
And
MR. WM. WHEATLEY
in his great character of
CAPT. HENRI DE LAGARDERE,
Supported by Messrs. L. R. Shewell, E. Lamb, J. W. Collier, F. Mordaunt, J. G. Burnett, C. Kingsland, Mesdames Ponisi, J. H. Allen, Geo. Jordan and a
GRAND CORPS DE BALLET.

THE DUKE'S MOTTO was copyrighted in America on the 3d day of February, 1863, and Mr. COLLINS'S has purchased the SOLE RIGHT of its production in America. Any infringement of the copyright will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

The ventilation of this spacious theatre is so admirably arranged that during the
WARMEST WEATHER
the auditorium will always be found
COOL AND COMFORTABLE.
It is respectfully suggested that parties desiring to
SECURE PARQUET STALLS
should make early application, to prevent disappointment. The Parquet Stalls are the only seats which are reserved. The entire DRESS CIRCLE and BALCONY are thrown open to the public without distinction. The Parquet Stalls can be secured
THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.
The performance commences at 8 o'clock precisely, and
CONCLUDES BEFORE 11 O'CLOCK,
thus enabling parties residing at a distance to reach their homes at a seasonable hour
THE SPACIOUS GARDEN
attached to the theatre,
BRILLIANTLY ILLUMINATED
with myriads of gas-lights, and rendered
DELICIOUSLY COOL
by the water of the
SPARKLING FOUNTAIN,
affords a delightful promenade between the acts of the play.

WINTER GARDEN.

GRAND OPERA.
THE CORSICAN BRIDE.
OPENING NIGHT, MONDAY, June 15.
Mr. EDOUARD MOLLENHAUER
begs to announce that the first performance of his
GRAND TRAGIC OPERA,
THE CORSICAN BRIDE,
(Words by Dr. A. Koehler,)
will take place on
MONDAY NEXT, June 15, 1863.
The Opera will be given with
FULL CHORUS, ORCHESTRA AND MILITARY BAND,
and the following complete cast:

Rosa	Mme. ROTTER DIEFENBACH
Antonio Gregorio	Mr. QUINT
De Senville	Mr. HARTMAN
Spagazi	Mr. URCHS
Marita	Mme. LA ROCHE
Conductor	Mr. E. MOLLENHAUER

THE REGULAR THEATRE PRICES WILL BE RETAINED.

NOTICE—Subscribers can obtain reserved seats without extra charge, by applying, with their tickets, at the box office of the Winter Garden on and after Saturday, June 13.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN— WILL CLOSE.—The Thirty-eighth Annual Exhibition of the National Academy will close, at the Galleries, No. 625 Broadway, on Wednesday evening, June 24.

T. ADDISON RICHARDS,
Corresponding Secretary, N. A.

MUSICAL.

GREAT TRIUMPH.

STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y., have been awarded a first-prize medal at the Great International Exhibition, London, "for powerful, clear brilliant and sympathetic tone, with excellent workmanship, as shown in grand and square pianos."

There were 269 pianos from all parts of the world entered for competion; and the special correspondent of the New-York *Times* says:

"Messrs. Steinway's indorsement by the Jurors is emphatic, and stronger and more to the point than that of any European maker."

RAVEN & BACON,

Manufacturers of Grand and Square Piano Fortes.

Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, N. Y. The long experience and the many facilities we possess enable us to produce instruments unsurpassed by any other establishment. Our personal attention is given to the construction, improvement and introduction of all essential changes that may be required to make a perfect piano forte. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our large assortment of pianos which we are now offering on favorable terms. Descriptive circulars sent by mail.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS—The largest assortment in the City can be found at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway, at great bargains; 100 new and second-hand Pianos, Melodeons and Harmoniums to let, rent allowed if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Cash paid for second-hand pianos and melodeons, or taken in exchange for new. Instruments tuned and repaired.

MASON & HAMLIN, SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED CABINET ORGANS, pronounced by artists THE BEST IN THE WORLD. (See written opinions of more than fifty of the most eminent organists of New-York, Boston, &c.) Prices, $70 to $500 each. Also, MELODEONS, $60 to $200. Warerooms, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., opposite Howard, N. Y. Address MASON BROTHERS.

A MAGNIFICENT 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD piano-forte for sale, with all modern improvements; overstrung bass, full iron frame, French action, made to order, and fully guaranteed; cost $600; for $300, including stool and cover. Inquire at No. 48 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS— First-class, for sale low, to let, or by installments. PELOUBET HARMONIUMS, the nearest approach to an organ, in great variety, $60 to $400. J. M. PELTON, Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.

BOARDMAN, GREY & CO., PIANO FORTES, No. 726 Broadway. A new stock just received—6, 6½, 7 and 7¼ octave.

HOLDER'S PATENT RADIATING SOUNDING BOARD PIANOS.—Four first premium medals awarded. Wareroom No. 100 Spring-st., under St. Nicholas Hotel.

FIREWORKS.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST-PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call. R. FOULDS, No. 39 John-st.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF plain and colored fireworks, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.

BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 60 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

ASTROLOGY.

LOOK HERE.—MME. ROSS, DOCTRESS AND astrologist, was born with a natural gift. She tells past and future, shows likeness of future husband or absent friend; lucky numbers free, No. 93 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

THE EUROPEAN NEWS.

Arrival of the Glasgow and the Mails by the Africa.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

MOVEMENTS OF SUSPECTED PRIVATEERS.

Close of the Prussian Chambers.

The Inman steamer *Glasgow*, Capt. Gill, which left Liverpool at 3 P. M. on the 27th, and Queenstown on the 28th of May, arrived here yesterday afternoon. Her advices are not so late by three days as those by the *Africa* at Halifax, which we published yesterday, but we find some additional items of interest in our files.

The mails by the *Africa* also reached this City last evening. There is very little to add to the full summary of news received from Halifax.

The steamer *Gibraltar*, formerly the notorious *Sumter*, was loading at Liverpool for Callao.

The London *Morning Herald* gives currency to a report that President Lincoln's proclamation subjecting foreigners to the conscription, is likely to lead to a remonstrance on the part of France. The Edinburgh *Scotsman* says:

> "We understand the United States officials at Glasgow are more than usually concerned regarding the starting of the steamer *Lord Clyde* from the Clyde, she having been sold recently to American agents. It has been reported that Capt. Bullock is on board, and that after leaving Cardiff she will, instead of running the blockade, take to privateering in the Southern service."

It was reported, according to a dispatch *viâ* Queenstown by the *Glasgow*, that Capt. Semmes was about to hoist his flag on board a new steamer more rapid even than the *Alabama*, and which is just about to leave the Clyde. The fact that the captain had left the *Alabama* has not yet been stated on this side the water.

A letter from Pernambuco states that two of the vessels captured by the *Alabama* had been armed, and were crusing after American traders.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Recognition—Roebuck at Sheffield and in Parliament—Mr. Mason at Paris—Stonewall Jackson—Vallandigham—A New Alabama—The "Injudicious Hooker"—Returning Soldiers—Secession Sympathies in London.

From Our Own Correspondent.

London, Saturday, May 30, 1863.

The pressure for European recognition of the Southern Confederacy, of which I wrote you, has been hastened by the result of the advance of Gen. Hooker, by the death of Stonewall Jackson and the growing necessities of commerce. Mr. Roebuck has made a speech to a large public meeting at Sheffield in favor of recognition, and a resolution calling upon the Government to unite with the European Powers, was passed by a large majority, though opposed with energy. Last night Mr. Roebuck gave notice in the House of Commons that he would at an early day move for an address to the Throne, recommending the same policy, and the disposition of the House was shown by the cheers with which it received his announcement.

Rumors of a French movement in the same direction are again rife, and they are aided by the fact that the Commissioner to England, Mr. Mason, has been for a week past in Paris. A recognition Committee has been formed in London. Public meetings will be held to influence Parliament, and the Government will find it very difficult to stem the tide.

No single event has contributed so much to the present feeling in favor of recognition as the death of the best known of the rebel Generals—Stonewall Jackson. His eulogies are in all the newspapers, his portraits in the shop windows. Had he been an English commander, the sympathy and admiration could scarcely have been more general. A public meeting has been called in Liverpool to express the general admiration for his character, and this will, of course, increase sympathy for his cause.

The arrest, trial and imprisonment of Mr. Vallandigham have had their effect also. The first thing that occurred to every one was, what would be thought of a similar proceeding in England. Suppose Mr. Bright, for a speech in Lancashire, was treated in the same manner? I look upon the proceedings in respect to Mr. Vallandigham as the turning point of the struggle, so far as the North is concerned. It is a test of the power or weakness of the Government. But it must be constantly followed up. If the Government is right in imprisoning Mr. V., then it must arrest and punish those who denounce its acts, and Gov. Seymour, and Fernando Wood, and thousands of others, should follow the Ohio orator to Fort Warren. Nothing is so weak as a partial and incomplete terrorism. Criticism of the Government must either be tolerated or it must be effectually put down.

If we may believe the mysterious announcements of the English secession journals, Capt. Semmes is about to transfer his flag from the *Alabama* to a new steamer, quite as fast, but far larger and more powerful. She is described as a first-class war steamer, built for the South by Capt. Bullock, and armed with twenty-one guns of the longest range and best construction. Maffit, it is said, is to take the *Alabama*. The new steamer, if anything more than a myth, is not, as you may suppose, intended for the capture of merchantmen. She is equal to much more important service.

The general order of "the *in*judicious Hooker," as one of the London journals calls the Commander of the Army of the Potomac, certainly excited no little astonishment. I mean, of course, the one in which he gives such a glowing account of his successes in the recent battles near Chancellorsville. The first feeling was that the document was a hoax. When its genuineness was confirmed, people were dumbfounded. Still, curiously enough, even among the most Anti-Union journals, there is a great difference of opinion as to the generalship displayed by the Northern Commander. Some maintain that his plan was a good one, and had it been carried out by the cutting off the communications between Gen. Lee and Richmond, might have been successful. The prevailing impression is that Hooker was beaten by simple hard fighting, and the onslaught of Jackson's division. It must also be remembered that men whose time was up, or nearly up, could not be depended upon to fight. An army that expects to march home in a week or two should never be taken into action. Every man is in the condition of the soldier of the Duke of Marlborough. He led a forlorn hope, and was handsomely rewarded; but the next day, when sent on a similar service, failed. He fought well when poor and desperate; but as soon as his life became of some value he took care of it.

The whole system of Northern enlistments, bounties, high pay, short terms of service, is bad. It is radically wrong and unmilitary. In the South there was virtually a conscription from the beginning. No man fit to serve dared to stay out of the army. Six months' volunteers or nine months' volunteers must be wretched failures, making the most costly and the most incompetent of armies. It takes four or six months to make a man a soldier; and when he has learnt his work his time is up—besides, he grows more unreliable every day, as the end of his term approaches.

The term of the British soldier is never less than twelve years. The term in America for every man enlisted should have been "during the war," whether it lasted months or years. Gen. Washington held that a soldier owed his service and his life, if necessary, to his country, and had no claim for any pay but his support. He would take no pay himself, and kept a minute account of his expenses. Where, oh! where, are the Washingtons to-day?

I have on my table a file of pamphlets, published here in the Southern interest, but written mostly by persons of Northern birth. There is a pamphlet by George McHenry, late of Philadelphia, stuffed full of his indefatigable treason, the leading article being an attempt to persuade Pennsylvania that it is her interest to join the Confederacy. Next comes a reprint of an address of Hon. Wm. B. Reed, late Minister to China, which seems to me quite as mischievous. Another is a republication of Col. Hiram Fuller's articles in *Frazer's Magazine*, the current number of which also contains a long Pro-Southern diatribe, apparently written by a Northern hand.

These, however, would all be of very little consequence, if the Union, by the energy of its Government, the genius of its commanders, the prowess of arms, and the unity and devotion of its people, were *doing* the great work they have undertaken. The only logic worth anything now is the logic of facts. What matter if all Europe recognize, if you, meantime, could conquer? MONADNOCK.

Spirit of the Press.

The London *Morning Post*, in an editorial on the position of affairs in America, concludes as follows:

> "As a principle of international law, it is undoubtedly true that neutrals have no right to interpose between belligerents, but on the other hand in order to claim this immunity from foreign intervention, belligerents are bound to prosecute the war in which they are engaged with reasonable dispatch, and with such earnestness as would promise tolerably speedy termination. It could not, for instance, be maintained that the North would be entitled to seek to tire out the Confederates by maintaining a strict blockade of their ports, and keeping in the field a sufficient army to secure the Northern States from the risk of invasion; such a course of proceeding would not be war, and the neutral Powers could not be expected to respect it."

The London *Globe*, in reviewing American affairs, says:

> "It is evident that the Federals are becoming more daring and adventurous. They are beginning to use their cavalry—an arm they have so sadly wanted in every campaign. If the Federals can make cavalry, and use them when made, a new character will be imparted to the war. Their chances of success in the field will be increased in proportion to their success in training and using an adequate force of clever, vigilant and dashing horsemen. Hitherto the Confederates have had an indisputable superiority on horseback, but now Stuart and Morgan must look to their laurels."

The *Times* thinks Mr. Roebuck has given his constituents, with great fidelity, what may now be considered the general opinion of ordinary Englishmen on American affairs, but does not agree with him on the question of mediation. It is necessary to wait until the war has run its natural course, and the *Times* also is not sure we should so early raise the blockade as Mr. Roebuck expects.

The *Times* concludes an editorial on the death of Stonewall Jackson as follows:

> "The conflict may be training commanders worthy to rank with Jackson, Lee and Longstreet, who have held the supremacy of talent from the outbreak of the war; but the South may well fear that in losses among their first group of able Generals the waste of the conflict will begin to tell seriously. The North has never yet found such decided military ability for its high commands as the South commenced with. The Federals are trying to arrive at a great General by a tentative process. All their commanders have been experiments. They have changed often and tested many, but so far the range of candidates has been through a descending scale of merit. The North has expended three armies in trying four Generals, and the last has failed more signally than either of his predecessors. This process of possible discovery is fearfully expensive both in money and life; and should any of the names not yet drawn from the political lottery prove the prize required, the long sought ability may come too late to be of service. But against these contingent Commanders, for the selection of whom the field is almost without limit, the South must stake the lives of Generals whose ability cannot be questioned, and whose number such casualties as that by which Jackson has fallen may too soon diminish. And it is by this gradual loss of men, eminent by qualities and skill, that the South may prove most vulnerable. More Southern victories over other Generals as rash and incompetent as Hooker may be as dearly bought as that in which Jackson fell; and what nation is rich enough in military genius to purchase many triumphs at such a price?"

A COMMERCIAL VIEW OF THE WAR.

From the Shipping Gazette.

The frightful carnage which marks the progress of this fratricidal conflict, is a feature which all civilization must deplore. Multitudes of brave and devoted men are brought into action, only to fertilize the soil with the best blood of a free and gallant people. How low is such a state of things to continue? It is the belief of many well acquainted with American affairs, that if the war lasts till the next Presidential election, a change of Government, and a Democratic majority in Congress, will bring about the termination of hostilities. But another twelve months' fighting will add another crowd of victims to the insane endeavor of the Federal Government to succeed where success is morally and physically impossible. We cannot but think that the time is come when a united effort might be made by the European Powers, and especially by England and France, to terminate this wholesale destruction of human life and the results of human industry. We cannot but think that the Federal Government would willingly, if a fair opportunity presented itself, relieve themselves of the fearful responsibility of continuing this desperate and profitless struggle. Nor can we suppose that the Confederates would refuse to listen to overtures which, if accepted, would not prejudice their position, or deprive them of the fruits of their prolonged and resolute struggle for independence. Non-intervention is unquestionably a wise policy, and one which this country has adopted after mature deliberation, aided by a costly experience. But there is no general rule without an exception, and if ever an exception to a wise rule were justifiable, it is in the case of such a conflict as that which is now desolating the American States.

Two More Pirates at Work.

The following is an extract from a private letter from Pernambuco, dated April 30:

> "We have stirring news on this coast. That fine fellow, Semmes, in the *Alabama*, (called by the Yankees always the British pirate,) has taken a number of North American vessels on this coast; six we know of as burned off Fernando, and the crews sent in. This morning, the *Florida* has sent in by a French vessel the crews of two vessels—the *Oneida*, homeward bound from China, with a cargo worth $360,000, destroyed; and the other, *Phipps Henrietta*, with 300 barrels flour, bound to Rio de Janeiro. *They have armed two vessels taken by them to serve as tenders, and they will pretty well cut up the East India and China trade.*"

[If this statement were correct it seems strange that we should not have been previously informed of it.]

German Sympathy with the United States.

LETTER FROM MR. SEWARD.

The Frankfort papers publish a letter of the United States Consul-General there, Mr. W. W. Murphy, to which the following document is added:

Department of State, Washington, May 5.

Sir: Your dispatch of April 8, No. 85, has been received, together with the shipper's receipt for seventy-nine packages, shipped in the Hamburgh steamer *Hammonia*, consigned to the honorable Secretary of War.

I learn from your note that the consignment covers 13,000 pounds of linen and lint, and that this is only an installment of supplies contributed by Germans, most of whom reside within your consular district, for the relief of wounded soldiers in the army of the United States.

Having lost no time in transferring the receipt to the hands of the Secretary of War, I am directed by the President to acknowledge, in behalf of the American people, a gift which could not be overruled, even if it were to be regarded as proceeding from the simple motive of Christian charity. The contribution comes opportunely to us, however, as a token of the sympathy of our German brethren with the cause of the American Union, one of whose aspirations it has been, and yet is, to offer an asylum to the exile and the oppressed of all nations.

We think ourselves authorized also to regard the gift as a contribution of the German people to the cause of impartial freedom, which by means of this painful civil war has become identified with the cause of the American Union.

You will make these acknowledgments known to the donors, in some manner which will be respectful to the Government of the free city of Frankfort and the other States within your consular district. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

W. W. Murphy, Esq., U. S. Consul-General, Frankfurt a-M.

The Polish Question.

NOTES OF FOREIGN POWERS.

The *Journal de St. Petersbourg* of May 24, publishes a dispatch from the Government of Holland, dated April 28, and a dispatch from the Danish Government dated the 8th inst., both upon the Polish question, addressed to the Emperor of Russia, with the replies of Prince Gortschakoff to those communications.

The Dutch dispatch takes the same ground as the French note, and appeals to the benevolence of the Emperor. The reply abstains from discussing the practical utility of the step taken by the Government of Holland, regarding in the note simply the good intentions by which it is inspired.

The Danish note maintains that States of the second class might incur danger in consequence of the general complication, and expresses an ardent desire that the Poles would lay down their arms. The reply thanks the Government of Denmark for its communication, and assures it that the dangers apprehended will not arise from Russia.

A dispatch from the Portuguese Government upon the same question, drawn up in the spirit of the English note, not having been communicated to the *Journal de St. Petersbourg*, remains unpublished. The reply of Prince Gortschakoff touches upon the encouragement given to the insurrection by foreigners, and observes that the Emperor has no necessity to receive suggestions otherwise than from his own heart and the sentiments of duty.

POSITION OF OTHER POWERS.

The *Europe*, of Frankfort, affirms that the proposal for the European Congress has, within the last four days, gained ground. The three Powers will immediately settle in London the terms of propositions to be presented to Russia.

In a Cabinet Council held at Vienna under the Presidency of the Emperor, it was resolved that Austria will continue to act with England and France.

THE POLISH NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.

The following orders of the Warsaw National Government have been put into circulation:

Considering that the aim of the present insurrection is the recovery of the freedom of the Polish nation as an independent State, as well as the guarantee of every citizen's independence, based on equality, in the face of the law, without difference of State and religion;

Considering that internal as well as external independence is the highest and extremest aim of every society's existence;

Considering that this aim, providing every citizen in particular with a certain sum of laws as a guarantee in his social life, can be obtained but by the coöperation of all the citizens constituting Polish society:

The National Government decrees what follows:

1. All the Polish citizens, without difference of State and religion, and even sex, are summoned to work for the deliverance of their fatherland from the yoke, and no person can desert the country without having the permission of the National Government.
2. All the municipal citizens and all landlords are to remain in their dwelling-places; and in case they have quitted them, they are recommended either to return, or obtain the permission of the national organization, and this because the National Government must dispose of the national forces according to the actual necessity.
3. The citizens at present in foreign countries either must immediately return to their fatherland, or obtain, in the space of twenty-one days from this decree, the permission for a longer sojourn there; those who are in the country, but not in their dwelling-places, are obliged either to return home, or ask, in the interval of ten days, for a longer stay.
4. Persons doing the reverse of what is told in the regulations of our decree, and swerving from their duties in the holy cause of the national independence, will give up their rights as Polish citizens, and their names will be published in the national and foreign newspapers.
5. The national authorities are recommended to put this decree into execution. [L. S.]

Warsaw, May 14, 1863.

Close of the Prussian Chambers.

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

Berlin, Wednesday, May 27, 1863.

The closing of the Prussian Chambers took place at 2 o'clock to-day, in the White Saloon of the Royal Castle, by Herr Von Bismark reading a speech from the Throne, of which the following is a summary:

By its address to the King, upon the 29th of January, the Chamber of Deputies has placed itself in direct opposition to the Government, and, notwithstanding the answer of the King, has remained in a position adverse to an understanding. By its debates upon foreign politics, the Chamber has endeavored to paralyze the influence of the Government, and has thereby increased the excitement prevalent in the provinces bordering upon Poland. It has accepted misrepresentations of the opponents of Prussia, and aroused apprehensions of external dangers and entanglement in war, for which the existing relations to foreign Powers give no well-founded cause. In the recent Address the Chamber, moreover, has altogether refused its coöperation with the Government. The Government reserves to itself the power of determining the manner in which the unsettled financial measures shall be brought to a conclusion, and hopes to come to a future understanding with the representatives of the country.

CONCLUSION OF THE BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.

Dudley Kavanagh the Champion of America—Grand Match of the East Against the West.

Last evening the grand billiard tournament that has been held for the last eight or ten days at Irving Hall, came to a most brilliant conclusion by a grand match, entitled the East against the West, and played by the following gentlemen:

THE EAST.	THE WEST.
Michael Phelan,	Philip Tieman,
Dudley Kavanagh,	John Seereiter,
Wm. Goldthwait,	Michael Foley,
Victor Estephe,	Louis Fox,
Chris. Bird.	John Deery.

This match caused the greatest amount of enthusiasm, the hall being filled by both ladies and gentlemen, who manifested the liveliest interest in the game. After playing two hours and thirty-three minutes, the Eastern players were declared the victors by 162 points; the East had 70 innings; the West 69. The largest score was made by Goldthwait who counted 222; the smallest by Fox, who only made 54 for his side. Phelan for the East strung 139, being beaten in point of numbers, both by Kavanagh and Goldthwaith.

At the conclusion of the match the prizes were awarded to the conquerors by Mr. James Kelly, who in a few, but most appropriate words, presented the winner of the greatest number of games during the tournament, Dudley Kavanagh, with the richly inlaid billiard-table and the beautiful gold mounted cue, at the same time installing him as the Champion Billiard-player of America.

Mr. Kavanagh, in returning thanks, hoped he should be enabled, and he would do his best, to keep the cue against all comers.

Louis Fox, as the second best player in America, was presented with a check for $250, which prize was suitably acknowledged by that gentleman.

Annexed is a recapitulation of the grand score:

First—Kavanagh vanquished Tieman, Seereiter, Estephe, Fox, Goldthwait and Foley; but was beaten by Deery.

Second—Tieman won with Foley and Estephe; but was successful with Kavanagh, Seereiter, Goldthwait, Deery and Fox.

Third—Seereiter captured Goldthwait, Tieman and Estephe; but was taken by Foley, Kavanagh, Deery and Fox.

Fourth—Foley beat Seereiter, Goldthwait and Estephe; but was beaten by Tieman, Fox, Deery and Kavanagh.

Fifth—Goldthwait succeeded with Deery, Tieman and Estephe; he failed with Seereiter, Foley, Kavanagh and Fox.

Sixth—Deery defeated Seereiter, Tieman, Foley and Kavanagh; but was vanquished by Goldthwait, Estephe and Fox.

Seventh—Fox conquered Estephe, Deery, Foley, Seereiter and Goldthwait; but was taken by Kavanagh and Tieman.

Eighth—Estephe was fortunate with Deery; but failed with Fox, Kavanagh, Seereiter, Foley, Tieman and Goldthwait.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Exhibition of Public School No. 6.—The Academy of Music was crowded Wednesday evening to the gallery on the occasion of the first public exhibition of the Ward School No. 6, S. M. Perkins, Principal. The exercises consisted of singing, tableaux, declamation, drills by the boys, calisthenics by the girls, and special addresses. Not for a long time has a more interesting entertainment been presented in our sister city. The pupils, though generally quite young, performed their various parts with a promptitude, a precision, and a spirit that would have done credit to any age. The Primary (youngest) Department, especially excited admiration. Nothing could be more charming than some of their singing, their tableaux, and their calisthenic performances. The excellence of the older girls in elocution, who are under the charge of Miss Tuthill, now and for the last seven years Principal of the Female Grammar Department, also evoked great applause. One performance in this department was particularly effective—a representation of the States by thirty-five girls in white, arranged in groups—the seven loyal and the four disloyal of the original thirteen, the fifteen loyal and seven disloyal of the later States. A most pathetic appeal was made by Western Virginia to Old Virginia to return to the old altars; then a classic, yet unsparing rebuke by Massachusetts to the four faithless ones of the old family; then a rougher admonition by "Old Kentuck," directed to the other recreants; and, finally, a magnanimous address by New-York, as the Empire State, to all, in the spirit of prophecy. The elocution of each of the four misses who sustained these parts was remarkably fine, and could hardly be excelled in any institution of the country, however high its grade. The patriotic spirit that pervaded all the exercises was very marked, and attested that the teachers are fully alive to the duty they owe the country. Brooklyn has reason to be proud of this school, and all the more so because its pupils are mainly drawn from the poorer classes of the city. The constant improvement and elevation of our free public schools of this character is one of the most encouraging developments of the times; and every citizen should feel in it both an individual interest and a personal pride.

Brooklyn City Court—Friday, June 12.—Nos. 45, 49, 43.

Fourth of July in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Thursday, June 11.

The Union Leagues intended to hold a Fourth of July celebration at Independence-square, but as the Democratic party hold their usual anniversary at that place in the morning, and have a prior claim which they refuse to yield, the celebration of the League will be held at Fairmount Park, to which place the procession will march. The Union League Committee addressed a note to the Democratic Committee, in which they spoke of the national and unpartisan character of the proposed celebration; of the fact that the President and other distinguished citizens would be present. To this the Democratic Committee replied that they have invited distinguished statesmen and patriots from other States to unite with them on the occasion, and a cordial invitation is extended to all who are loyal to the Constitution, Union and laws, and who recognize freedom of speech, liberty of the Press, protection from arbitrary oppression and vindictive arrests. The request to surrender possession of Independence-square is therefore declined.

GEN. FREMONT AND THE COLORED TROOPS.

Proposed Formation of a Fremont Legion—Visit to the President—Meeting at Doctor Cheever's Church.

Notwithstanding the unpleasantness of the weather last evening, a very fair audience, in point of numbers, assembled at the Church of the Puritans, drawn thither by the announcement that there would be presented a report of the Committee which recently waited upon President Lincoln to confer with him in relation to the enlisting of colored troops and their incorporation into the Fremont Legion, the corps to be under the leadership of Gen. Fremont.

Mr. Edward Gilbert, in opening the meeting, stated that the Committee, at the call of whose Chairman this assembly had convened, was appointed at a public meeting in that church on the 5th of May. The movement was one which had originated with the colored people, and its object was to raise ten thousand colored troops. Reports had gone abroad that the friends of Gen. Fremont had had something to do with it, but he affirmed that no friend of Fremont, acting in his interest or by his counsel, had any hand in the matter. It originated among the colored people, and was mainly carried on in its incipiency by Dr. Gloster, of Poughkeepsie, a colored gentleman, who believed that colored people could fight as well as white men if they had sufficient cause to impel them to do it; and he was gratified that, since the appointment of the Committee, colored men had proved that they can fight. [Applause.] The Committee had proceeded to Washington to see what could be done to aid the movement by procuring authority from the General Government. He would state in regard to Gen. Fremont that no member of the Committee cared anything for him further than that his name might be made useful in rallying colored people to sustain the Union and to fight for the crushing of the rebellion. [Applause.] About his standard the colored people would rally, for his name was potent and talismanic among them. He called upon Col. Fairman, who was, he believed, the principal spokesman of the Committee, to make a report of their interview with the President.

Col. Fairman said that they had, previous to an investigation of the matter, entertained doubts as to the practicability of the movement which they had under contemplation, but they were surprised to find that much progress had already been made before they or the public had been called upon to notice the scheme at all. In a memorial to the President of the United States, which they had drawn up, they stated to him that an extended observation and inquiry among the colored population of the Free States had convinced them of the patriotism and devotion of this portion of their fellow-citizens, and of their willingness to bear their full share of the burdens, dangers and privations of the war against the rebellion; that events had proven the law to prevail no less at the South than at the North; that they believed that, with the knowledge that Gen. Fremont would lead them, a force of ten thousand colored troops could be enlisted within sixty days, thus forming a grand army of liberation and giving effectiveness to the Proclamation of January, 1863; that pledges of enlistment upon these conditions had already been given by three thousand colored men; that therefore, the memorialists petitioned his Excellency to place John C. Fremont in a suitable command, and that a rendezvous be named for the assembling of these troops and suitable provision made for their clothing and subsistence. They did not desire to have a long list of names to the petition; they had only thirteen, and they were the names of John E. Williams, Wm. Cullen Bryant, Horace Greeley, Daniel S. Dickinson, Wm. Curtis Noyes, Peter Cooper, Daniel Haight, Morris Ketchum, Edgar Ketchum, Parke Godwin, Henry C. Gardner, Daniel A. Stanbury and Hosmer Bushnell. The President listened to the memorial and the remarks of presentation with earnestness, and indeed solemnity, and replied that the policy of the Government, so far as he represented it, and his will controlled it, was fixed, and that the Government would avail itself of any plausible instrumentalities to obtain the coöperation of the emancipated slaves of the South as a military organization [applause;] that we had been drifting to this result, and had partly been compelled to it by the exigencies of the war; that he was thoroughly in earnest in this purpose, and he only labored under embarrassment in regard to how to carry it out. He confessed the partial failure in recruiting colored troops both North and South, but admitted their patriotism, their enthusiasm, and their devotion to the cause of liberty. Indeed, he could not very well account for the seeming possibility we had arrived at in this enterprise, which he deemed an essential one to an early and complete success of the Union arms. He said to the Committee, "You ask a suitable command for Gen. Fremont. There I see difficulty. Gen. Fremont is the second officer in rank in the active service of the United States; a suitable command would certainly mean a department. I have not a department vacancy to give him; I do not think I would be justifiable in dismissing any commander of a department for the purpose of placing him upon duty as contemplated by your memorial." He discussed the portion of the memorial referring to the troops being commanded by any particular officers contemplated in the petition, and said that contingences were liable to occur in which it would be necessary to transfer them to another officer—as, for example, in defence of the Capital, or any threatened point. To this the deputation replied, that in such an exigency it was of course understood that those troops were to be used in warding off the impending danger. Taking a map, colored light and dark, to represent the Free and the Slave States, and pointing to several dark spots upon it—one in the vicinity of Vicksburgh—he said, "my view of it is, that the colored people will have to take those places, and will have to hold them." [Applause.] "I desire to accomplish this result." He had tried to get officers of high rank to undertake it, but could not awaken their enthusiasm or inspire them with an energy that would give success to this thing. He would like to have any man who could do it to take hold of it, and he believed Gen. Fremont was the man to do it, that he was peculiarly adapted to this work; the course of events, his personal history, the impression of the people at large, as well as the attachment of the colored people to him, all pointed to him as the man for this work, and he (the President) would like to have him do it. Mr. Chase, who was present during the interview, said nothing whereby they could understand how he viewed the project. Mr. Sumner, who was also present, entertained it with enthusiasm. In conclusion, the speaker said that the committee were pushing the matter with all the energy they could command, and were confident that a practical result would soon attest the earnestness with which they had labored.

Hon. Henry B. Stanton was then introduced, and made a brief speech, during the delivery of which he was frequently applauded.

After remarks by Hon. Horace Greeley and several others, among them Mr. Downing, (colored,) the resolutions proposed by the Committee were unanimously adopted, and the meeting was adjourned.

[Advertisement.]

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No. 96 Bowery,
No. 165 Fifth-avenue, and
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Dress Shirts made to order.

[Advertisement.]

Mme. Demorest's Mirror of Fashions.—Splendid fashion plates; five full-size dress patterns, and other splendid novelties. Every lady, mother, milliner and dressmaker should see the splendid Summer number, now ready. Sold everywhere. Single, 25 cents; sent post-paid on receipt of price; yearly, $1, with valuable premiums. Extraordinary premiums for clubs. No. 473 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

"How to Train up a Child," by Rev. H. W. Beecher; Trying Times for the Young; The Basis of all Training; Birth Stamps the Man; Poets, Artists and Speakers; Dispositions Inherited; Mind depends on Body; How Men are Measured; Orators; Human Responsibility; Free Agency; Parents should Study Children; All the Faculties Good; Radical Mistakes; Choice of Vocation; Sacredness of Parentage. In June No. *Phrenological Journal*. Only 10c., worth $1. Fowler & Wells, No. 303 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Mme. Demorest's Excelsior Dress Shields, a new article, and very durable, a perfect protection to a dress from the effects of perspiration under the arms. Price 25 cents. Also, the most perfect style of Spiral Spring Bosom Pads at 60 and 75 cents. Either sent post-paid on receipt of price. Sold at Mme. Demorest's Emporium of Fashions, No. 473 Broadway, and all her branches.

[Advertisement.]

For the Watering Places.—Gentlemen before leaving the City for Summer resorts should supply themselves with the latest style of hat. Knox, of No. 212 Broadway, has the finest assortment of Hats for all seasons and purposes to be found in the City.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

June 11—*In steamship Glasgow, from Liverpool*—Madame Le Combe, Madame V. Chemi and daughter, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Lambert, Mr. Walkins, Mr. Bolster and daughter, Capt. Salters, Capt. Borussi, Messrs. Javuner, Coleman, Lea, Taylor, Kearney, Tilton, Chapman, Graham, Tieman.

In steamship Louisiana, from Liverpool—Capt. Barstow, J. G. Friele, Capt. Wood, G. Sayer and lady, S. Wardhaight, J. Gates, S. Pierce and lady, A. Lamont lady and child, and 504 in the steerage.

In United States steamer Albany, from Newbern, N. C.—Col J. Pickett, 25th Mass.; Maj. Geo. H. Clark, 98th N. Y.; H. M. Moorehouse, Lieut. D. Strothers, 132d N. Y.; Capt. Joselyn, 56th N. Y., Capt. Wayeley, Lieut. Bessey, 25th Mass.; Capt. Rockwell, Lieut Silby, W. W. Williams, U. S. N., Lieut. Ticknor, S. C. Nelson, and 42 steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 28 | Sun sets.... 7 30 | Moon rises.. 1 53

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 9 46 | Gov. Island. 5 35 | Hell Gate.. 6 57

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, June 11.

Cleared.

Barks Olaf Kyne, (Nor.,) Evertson, Stavangee. Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Cyvernig, (Aus.,) Lodich, Cork, Holmboe & Balchen.

Brigs Maracaibo, (Dan.,) Solensensen, Maracaibo, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Judge Hathaway, Myers, Philadelphia, H. G. Brown.

Schooners John D. Gould, Griffin, Gloucester; Alfred Chase, Nixon, Gloucester, H. C. Fisher; E. G. Buxton, Titcomb, Portland, H. H. Riversmith; R. C. Russell, Bresling, Chincoteague, A. C. Havens; Antelope, Morton, Portsmouth, N. H., W. S. Brown & Co.; Sarah, Holden, Thomaston, W. S. Brown & Co.; Anthon, Holmes, Washington, Thompson & Hunter; Sunbeam, Pierce, Bangor, N. O. Pillsbury; L. B. Cowperthwaite, Rogers, Norfolk, C. H. Pierson; J. H. French, Crosby, Washington, Miller & Houghton; Twilight, Matthews, Newbern, N. C., E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Sloop Aurora, Williams, Norwich, H. S. Rackett & Son.

Arrived.

Steamship Glasgow, (Br.,) Gill, Liverpool May 27, at 3 P. M., and Queenstown May 28, at 8 P. M., with mdse. and 19 cabin and 564 steerage passengers to John G. Dale.

Steamship Louisiana, (Br.,) Brooking, Liverpool May 27, with mdse. and 515 passengers to Williams & Guion.

U. S. steam transport Albany, Lewis, Newbern, N. C., and Hatteras Inlet 9th inst., with passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Sophia, Grumley, Washington, D. C., 4 ds., in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer David Utley, Phelps, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Ruggles, Shaw, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. Hand.

Steamer Sea Gull, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Kingfisher, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer W. Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Schriver, Adams, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Bark Almena, Peterson, Shanghai Feb. 15, Java Head March 12, and passed Cape of Good Hope April 25, Equator, in the Atlantic, May 23, with teas, &c., to J. C. Jewell. Had light winds the entire passage. June 8, lat. 36 05, lon. 70 10, was spoken by Bremen brig Argus, from Havana for Bremen, and were requested to take on board five men, consisting of the Captain, first and second officers, and one passenger, belonging to the bark Whistling Wind, which vessel was burned by the Confederate privateer Coquette on the 6th inst.; took them on board, and brought them to this port.

Bark Tempest, (of New-London,) King, Nuevitas May 29, with sugar to Metcalf & Duncan.

Bark Concettina, (Ital.,) Girardina, Remedios 12 ds., with sugar to Maitland, Phelps & Co.

Bark Hebe Augusta, (Br.,) Barstall, New-Bedford 3 ds.

Brig John Butler, (Br., of Lunenburg, N. S.,) Knowles, Matamoras, Mex., May 14, with cotton to J. H. Fredericks & Co. May 24, in the Gulf, lat. 27 14, lon. 87 25, encountered a heavy gale, which lasted until the evening of the 27th, during which time had jib blown away, split foretopmast staysail and foresail, and sprung foremast.

Brig Elba, (Br., of Windsor, N. S.,) Beckwith Cienfuegos May 22, with sugar to D. R. De Wolff. Sld. in co. with brigs Marine and Titania, for Boston; Frank Jones and Sophia, for Halifax.

Brig Sparkling Wave, (of Kingston, Jam.,) Willson, Alvarado, Mex., with cotton to Aymar & Co. Vessels left before reported.

Brig Centaur, (of East Machias,) Kilton, Matanzas 13 ds., with molasses to master.

Schr. Marshall Perrin, Gibbs, Washington, D. C., 4 ds., in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Schr. Indomitable, (of New-Haven,) Goodsell, Baracoa May 30, with fruit to J. Eneas.

Schr. Henry Hickman, Sneed, Chincoteague, with wood to A. C. Havens.

Schr. Adelia Kelly, Chase, Port Royal 6 ds., in ballast to S. W. Lewis.

Schr. Thos. B. Smith, Briggs, New-Bedford, with oil to H. L. Routh & Son.

WIND—Sunset, S. S. W.

Below.

Bark Wrye, (Br.,) Mason, Sunderland 81 ds.

Bark Express, (Pruss.) Unrich, Antwerp April 2.

Sailed.

Steamship Columbia, for New-Orleans.

June 10—Ships Flora McDonald, (Br.,) Owego, Villa de Toulouse, (Fr.)

Barks Aristede, (Nor.,) Magrin, (Brem.,) Return, (Br.)

Brigs Alendroth, (Brem.,) Terresita, (Br.,) Morning Star, (Br.)

Schr. Day.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 11.—Arr. bark Trinty, New-Orleans; brig Ogden, Port-au-Prince.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 10.—Arr. ship Elizabeth Kimball, Grindle, Hong Kong.

Miscellaneous.

The U. S. sloop-of-war Marion and the U. S. schooner America, reported arrived in yesterday morning's edition, are anchored between City Point and Throgg's Neck. They have on board Hell Gate pilots Stephen D. Horton, on the Marion, and Andrew Lockwood, on the America. They will come up to the City at the first opportunity.

Spoken, &c.

Blackburn—Br. ship, from Shanghai for Liverpool, 51 ds. out, April 2, lat. 24 23 S., lon. 60 21 E.

Diana—Swed. bark, from Cochin China for Falmouth, April 6, lat. 28 04, lon. 48 17 E.

Exchange—ship, bound E., was passed, May 29, off Key West.

Geo. Ames—brig, bound to Boston, June 9, 45 miles S. E. by S. from Barnegat.

J. A. Kennedy—brig, from Philadelphia for New-Orleans, June 6, lat. 33, lon. 74.

Matilda Waltenbach—Br. ship, from Calcutta for London, 37 ds. out, April 3, lat. 28 04, lon. 48 17 E.

Sharpshooter—Br. ship, from Ningpo for Liverpool, 60 ds. out, April 23, lat. 35 03, lon. 19 17 E.

Wild Hunter—Br. brig, of Halifax, from Cienfuegos for Halifax, May 31, lat. 24 01, lon. 80 29.

Ydale—Nor. bark, from Guttenburg for Boston, 28 ds. out, no date, lat. 54 30, lon. 22 30.

Foreign Ports.

At Nuevitas, May 29, brig Culmack, for New-York, in 2 ds.

At Baracoa, May 30, schrs. Albert Dexter and N. Chase, for New-York, in 10 ds.

[PER AFRICA.]

Telegraphed specially to the Merchants' Exchange and News Room, Nos. 50 and 52 Pine-st.

Boston, June 11.

Arrived at Batavia—April 2, ship Borneo, Ward, from Boston.

Sailed from Bassien—April 7, ship Amos Lawrence, Whitmore, Falmouth.

Sailed from Rangoon—March 30, ship Mary Hammond, Avery, Queenstown; J. Bradley, Michaels, Boston; J. D. Cooper, Howaad, Queenstown.

Sailed from Penang—April 5, ship Revere, Sibbs, New-York.

Arrived at Shanghai—April 7, ship Sumatra, Kinsman, New-York.

Arrived at Hong Kong—April 1, ship Geo. Lee, Barstow, San Francisco; 13th, ship Viking, Townsend, do.

Arrived at Lisbon—May 18, brigs Pehr, Lord, New-York; 19th, Ceres, Muldirk, do.

Sailed from Bremerhaven—May 23, Lucknow, ——, New-York.

Arrived at Flushing—May 29, ship Richard Alsop, Watlington, New-York.

Sailed from Cardiff—May 27, J. P. Wheeler, Ladd, New-York.

Arrived at Bordeaux—May 26, brig Tito, Stinea, New-York.

Sailed from Marseilles—May 26, brigs Unicorn, New-York; Eastern Star, Pickering, do.

Arrived at Antwerp—May 28, ship Monterey, Adams, New-York.

Sailed from Cronstadt—May 21, ship Ladoga, Holmes, New-York.

Sailed from Liverpool—May 25, steamship Marianne, Benson, New-York; 27th, Glasgow, Gill, do.; ship Wisconsin, Scott, do.

Cleared at London—May 30, ship Upland, Saltenburn, New-York.

Arrived at Madras—April 24, bark Annie Hodgman, Hyler, Cardiff.

Arrived at Akyab—April 6, ship Rochester, Patten, Liverpool; 15th, ship Mary Goodsell, McGilvery, Buenos Ayres. Sld., 5th, ships Eddystone, Dyer, Liverpool; 9th, H. S. Soule, Osgood, Falmouth; 14th, bark Roberto, Child, do.; ship Tempest, Whitney, do.

Sailed from Shields—May 29, bark Johanna, New-York

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DEALERS IN
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CELEBRATED
STOMACH
BITTERS.

PROTECT YOUR HEALTH
WITH
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STOMACH BITTERS.

Strengthen the stomach,
Invigorate the nerves,
Regulate the bowels,
Regenerate the liver,
Improve the appetite,
Animate the spirits,
Equalize the circulation,
Tone the whole system,
And thus prolong life,

WITH

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

Defy unwholesome air,
Qualify impure water,
Guard against damp,
Prevent malarious fever,
Anticipate indigestion,
Baffle fever and ague,
Brave all climates,
Recruit exhausted nature,
Sustain body and mind,

WITH

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

Enfeebled dyspeptics,
Toil-wearied operatives,
Soldiers in the hospital,
Pale, care-worn citizens,
Settlers on new lands,
Travelers and explorers,
Victims of sea-sickness,
The aged and decrepit,
Should all be provided

WITH

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

Harmless as a Stimulant,
Powerful as a Tonic,
Quick as a Corrective,
Safe as an Alterative,
Mild as a Laxative,
Sure as a Restorative,
Good as an Appetizer,
Pleasant as a Cordial—
Life has no safeguard

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THE PERILS OF THE SEASON
AND
HOW TO AVOID THEM.

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HOSTETTER'S
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prevent, relieve and cure the complaints most prevalent in this climate during the

SPRING OF THE YEAR.

Their preventive operation is simple. Acting directly upon the stomach, and through the stomach upon the liver, the bowels, the circulation, and the nervous system, they impart to the whole organization a degree of vigor and elasticity which enables us to resist the unhealthy atmospheric influences, by which so many distressing maladies are produced and prolonged. The great predisposing cause of sickness is Constitutional and Physical Debility. Disease, like a coward, generally assails the feeble, and turns aside from the strong. And this is especially true of the forms of disease which prevail at the breaking up of Winter. The first warm days of the Spring sun seem to thaw out from the frozen earth the elements of innumerable ailments. The miasma which the frost had hermetically sealed up, is let loose in clouds of vapor, and Fever and Ague, Bilious Remittent Fevers, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Diphtheria, Rheumatism, Bilious Colic, Asthma, Coughs, Colds, Physical and Mental Depression, and a low and feeble condition of all the vital functions, are among the most common consequences of the great Spring thaw which fills the air with unwholesome damps. *Fortify in advance* against these prostrating and destructive agencies. *Iron-plate* the system, as it were, by resorting to a pure tonic and alterative, which will bring every organ and fibre of the frame into the best possible state for resisting the flying arrows of disease, which the fogs and winds of March, April and May bear upon their mephitic wings. Remember that HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS are like a strong garrison thrown into a fort before the approach of the enemy. *They forearm the citadel of life against the attacks of all maladies* that arise from sudden changes of temperature, impure air, privation, exposure, excessive labor, and malarious exhalations. Hence they are

INVALUABLE IN CAMP,

and no military hospital ought to be without a sufficient supply, both for preventive and remedial purposes. Happily the attention of the

MEDICAL STAFF OF THE ARMY

has been directed to the subject, and the proprietors of Hostetter's Bitters congratulate the troops now in arms for the Union on the probability that the Adulterated Contract Stimulants, at present used as medicines by the army Surgeons, will soon be superseded by the purest and best Tonic, Alterative and Invigorant that has ever been presented to the Faculty in this or any other country. Since the war commenced considerable quantities of the preparation have been forwarded from time to time to field and line officers, both in the Western and Eastern armies, for their own personal use; and letters from some of the most eminent military men in the service attest the extraordinary virtues of the Bitters as a means of sustaining strength and promoting health in the midst of hardship and exposure, and also as a safe stimulant for the wounded. As private citizens, many of the officers of volunteers had proved the hygeian properties of the article, and, therefore, wisely resorted to it as a protective and a remedy, where their health is necessarily in greater peril than it would be in civil life.

Dyspepsia is never so general or so distressing as at this season. The appetite is keener, and is indulged to a greater extent in the Winter than at any other time of the year, and the consequence is, that the functions of the stomach, bowels and liver are over-taxed during the cold weather, and are often in a relaxed and partially torpid condition when Spring arrives. NOW, therefore, this is a time to brace up the digestive and secretive organs for the Summer campaign with Hostetter's Bitters. To neglect this precaution under such circumstances, is to invite Chronic Indigestion, the most melancholy and disheartening of all complaints.

As a Remedy as well as a Preventive, this celebrated medicinal cordial ranks among the most potent preparations of the age. It breaks up intermittent and remittent fevers promptly and without debilitating the patient, and is equally efficacious in disorders of the liver and the bowels. For all complaints of the stomach it is as nearly infallible as anything of human origin can be expected to be; and in cases of general weakness it is literally a Vitalizing Elixir. Convalescents will find it the safest and best Invigorant and Restorative ever administered to exhausted humanity. It is guaranteed to be absolutely free from all the corrosive elements which enter into the composition of ordinary diffusive stimulants, and its effect upon the nervous system is wonderfully soothing and quieting.

Let those who wish to insure their health for the Summer use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a Spring medicine.

Prepared by HOSTETTER & SMITH,
Pittsburgh, Penn.,
And sold by all Druggists and Family Grocers.
New-York Office, No 428 Broadway.